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WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

OUR FLAG.

BY JAMES S. WATKINS.

"The law of liberty with life is given,
And life itself the inherited gift of heaven."

Our flag! see it streaming from steeple and dome,
Unfurled o'er the land of the brave;
As emblem of liberty—peace to our homes,)
May it ever triumphantly wave.

Who dares tear the flag of our Liberty down?
That banner 'mid blood bought by our sires!
And trample its stars in the dust, with a frown
On the nation-linked liberty fires?

Oh, God! save it now from the stroke of aggression!
Let the angel of peace hover o'er it!
Oh! save thou our flag from the curse of secession,
A whirlwind now raging before it!

And let the proud banner of liberty wave—
Let it wave over secession's dead!—
Let it float from the staff over Lafayette's grave—
Let it wave over Washington's tomb!

Then arise in your might, and scorn dissolution!
Arise! arise! noble ye patriot band!
Shout oh! stand for the laws—our State's constitution
And banish secession's curse from the land!

Our flag! our flag! thank heavens! 'tis floating on high
With its stripes and its stars still beaming—
Yes, and there it will wave, wave amid the warcry:
And wave over secessionmen's scheming!

Know monarch it is—aye—both of land and of sea,
Waving o'er us from ocean to ocean;
To our hearts—and the hearts of all patriots free—
To their guardian-pride and devotion.

Then long may it float o'er the first of all nations,
May its stars forever in Union hold fast!
May it hold for all states—the blood-bought relation,
And ever protect our Liberty free!

"I hope the above sentiment is from the hearts of all good patriots—aye—patriots who still feel and hold a sacred respect to the tomb of Washington—and of Jackson—may the Union ever exist, and may the dark and threatening cloud of disunion, now hovering o'er us be effectually cleared away—leaving the proud flag of our Republic still waving in majesty o'er the blood-bought land of the brave and the free! J. S. W.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

MAUD.

BY PAUL ELVINWOOD.

PART THIRD.

(*Continued.*)

CHRISTMAS NIGHT, December 25, 18—.

Fred and myself did not wake this morning until we were greeted with "A merry Christmas, gentlemen! past eight o'clock, and breakfast is all smoking on the table!" At the sound of this jolly voice I turned to whence it came, and beheld the beaming red face—in the mouth of which was a little clay pipe—and twinkling gray eyes of mine host, just thrust within our door.

"Ha! ha!" laughed he, when he saw I was awake. "Hope I have not done wrong?"

And then his little eyes twinkled, and his eyelids rose and fell with rapidity, his fat lips opened and shut with such a good humor that I laughed right out, and the landlord, *he* laughed the more, and Fred laughed too as he caught sight of the mere face, pipe and eyes.

"Well, Mr. Milbrow," said Fred, "you look exceedingly happy this morning, don't you think he does, Horace?"

All the while his eyes winked, and his head moved up and down.

"Yes, I do! Wish you a merry Christmas, sir," I said.

"I wish you the same!" said Fred.

"Ha! ha! ha! I woke you with that same wish, my young gentlemen!—there's a royal breakfast waiting for you, so hurry up and enjoy it!"

Then the face of mine host disappeared, but his jolly laugh we could hear until it died away amid the chatter of voices in the bar room below. Fred and myself were soon up, and in a short time did ample justice to dame Milbrow's "royal breakfast." After which we returned to our room and enjoyed a quiet hour in conversation concerning the social customs of this happy day. About ten o'clock Harry Willard came, and the Christmas greeting was lively and cheerful!

"I tell you what it is!" said Harry, "I've seen Bell and set her all alive about you and Fred."

"It's agreed upon. I shall introduce you after service—of course, you will walk home with her and make things mellow for to night? I have, also, seen Handly, and he wishes me to give his compliments to you both, and say it will give him pleasure to see you at his father's this evening!"

"That suits me exactly!" said Fred. "For my part I accept the invitation, and of course, Horace, will?" as he said this, he looked at me in a roguish way, and then continued, "Faint heart never won fair lady! Miss Maud must be taught her first lesson, and you are, Wayland, just the man to do it!"

I felt very uneasy about it. I loved Maud too well to do anything rash, and though I felt she had not acted exactly right towards me, yet her conduct with Mr. Handly might not mean anything—but to back out from my promise, after Harry had taken so much pains to arrange all, it seemed unjust to them, and would make me appear in their eyes *wanting of firmness*. I made up my mind to concede to their wishes, yet act with caution, and if possible nip the whole of our trouble in the bud.

"Certainly, gentlemen," said I, "I shall do my part, you may depend on that."

"That's the style!" shouted Fred.

"I assure you, Horace," said Harry, "Bell Ashton is not a wit, Maud's inferior—indeed she's worth catching, and of the two, Bell, I think, has the most noble heart."

"I know nothing of Miss Ashton," I replied, "but I *do know* whatever may be Maud's faults she has a heart alive to sympathy and affection! and no other heart will ever cause mine to *beat* like Maud's!"

Just then commenced the ringing of the village bells, their tones sounded clear and mellow on the still cold air, and the day-god in all his brilliant hues sent shadows of golden sunshine over the glittering snow which cheered the heart and made this Christmas day most beautiful without.

"Come!" said Harry, "let us start for church, there will be quite a gathering, and I think you will enjoy the rustic manners of the villagers!"

"Indeed, I know I shall appreciate this new life," said Fred, as he put on his overcoat. "In the country one sees human nature, and to me there is a freshness in all that comes from the soul—the rustic acts out the heart's dictates, he feels no bashfulness in showing out the true self, for he knows no other, his being is untainted with the disguise which the *cunning* mind of man has made to hide his faults and make him appear *great* and *wise!* when he is not. No!—I love true simplicity—and the rustic youth is a far more pleasing picture to my eye than the *boy* man gotten up in broadcloth to be looked upon for what he wears without, not what he really possesses within! In the one the soul is allowed fully to develop, in the other it is *cramped* and leaves no sign, when it departs from the body, by which it may be traced to the nobler and purer sphere!"

"I like to hear you speak so, Mr. Morgan," said Harry, "it does me good—for though I can't express myself, yet I feel it all within, and my heart says Amen! to every word you uttered."

The long street was unusually gay, as we entered upon it, sleighs flew over the well-beaten track loaded with happy hearts. The merry Christmas rang out on the air from many a glad voice, and the "go-a-long!" of the manly drivers was pleasing to the ear. In front of the church, there had gathered quite a little crowd, who stood there in eager conversation, on our approaching they stopped and concentrated their eyes on us.

Maud knew Harry Willard and the warm shaking of his hand, by one and another, assured me he was a favorite with the good people of Willow Valley. One among the crowd attracted my *particular* attention, as he came to meet us. His drab overcoat, with long skirts and short waist, the red vest just seen peeping out and white neck-tie softly pressing his *red* whiskers; and steeple-like hat rather provoked my laughable propensities and made me trouble with fear, unless they might break forth in a generous ha, ha, just when I felt it would be proper for them to remain quiet. Fred bit me and bit his lips, and I saw it was almost impossible for him to keep a sober face.

"Good morning!" said Uncle Sammy—for it was he drest in his Sunday best. He bowed and shook hands. "Really glad to see you, gentlemen,—take it quite a compliment you should come to hear me and my choir sing!"

"We expect quite a treat!" said Fred, "we hope you'll do your best."

"Oh, we certainly shall depend on that," said Sammy, rubbing his great red hands, "would you like a seat?"

"Thank you, Uncle Sammy," said Fred, "but Mr. Willard will see to that."

"Ah, I see! Clever fellow, Harry, he knows a thing or two," said Sammy.—"Quite a favorite with the girls—you won't suffer in his hands!"

"Good morning, Harry"—continued Sammy, as he joined us—"you do look *astonishing* well! I guess they have good living down South!"

"Indeed, they have, Sam, you'd make a fortune if you drove stage there—they don't care for a cent."

"Ha! ha! I'll go some day! But I must go in, for the bell has begun to toll, and get all ready for the first anthem."

We all walked in together—Harry showed to a gallery seat where we could better see all the faces. The church was neatly dressed with green boughes, and the pews were filled with worshippers. The choir consisted of at least twelve male and female singers, and Uncle Sammy was flying round among them like a great bat whispering and giving orders. In a seat quite near the desk, I spied Maud, Ada and Mr. Handly. How my heart beat! all the better feelings that had clustered around my soul, since morning, began to flutter and then fly from me—in their stead came the great army of pride, rolling in and making my being dark with ideas of revenge. The service began with an anthem, but I was too much occupied with my own thoughts to listen with any interest to Sammy's great efforts—his humble-bee voice I distinctly heard, and I saw on Fred's face a most comical smile, enough to say, "Did you ever hear the like?"

In a few pews behind Maud sat a fair-faced girl, with deep blue eyes, her motions were easy and graceful, and her features wore a lively and roguish expression. She was exceedingly pretty. Harry whispered to me, "that is Bell Ashton!" She seemed to understand Harry's looks. The service was quite long, and owing to my feelings, somewhat tedious—the sermon, by the venerable rector, was spun out to a great length, yet I forgive him, for his discourse was filled with good thoughts which should we follow the heart would be purer—*Charity* and *Love* would then be ever with us, and the darker sins which hover there would flee at their holy touch.

Again the organ pealed forth:

"The service past, around the pious man,
With ready zeal each honest rustic ran:
E'en children followed, with endearing wile,
And pluck'd his gown to share the good man's smile."

These lines of Goldsmith came to my mind as the young and old gathered around the rector to wish him a merry Christmas when he came from the pulpit. All he seemed to treat the same—he knew no poor, no rich in his flock. They were his sheep, he was their shepherd, and his life was spent for their good.

"God bless you!" I murmured in my heart, as I left this pleasant scene.

There was quite a crowd assembled around the porch of the church—kind wishes and Christmas greetings were exchanged. As we reached the door, Bell Ashton, who had, (as if by chance,) met us there as she had promised Harry. She spoke to him, and he introduced Fred and myself. She received the introduction with much ease and entered very agreeably into conversation. I saw that Fred was pleased with her, but a pinch from Harry apprised me I had a part to play, and as the crowd was larger, I said to Miss Ashton,

"Permit me the pleasure of accompanying you home?"

"Certainly!" said Bell, and we started.

During the walk Bell chatted freely—when we arrived at her house, she urged me so earnestly to walk in that I did so, and spent an hour. I found her far more agreeable than I thought I should—there was a frankness in her character which I admired.

I was much relieved on entering Ada's parlor to find quite a social gathering. There were the Handly's, the village rector and his lady, one or two quite spruce old maids and my other friends. I was cordially received by Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence and their guests.

"I am fearful, Ada, I have kept you waiting!"

"Not at all, but I guess, Horace, Bell's company you found very pleasant?"

"Indeed, I did! I think her a very intelligent girl."

Maud was conversing with young Handly, but I could see she felt very uneasy. Fred was entertaining the old maids, and I saw he was relishing it mightily, his eyes were filled with witchery. They sat on the sofa, straight as arrows, they were employed in knitting, and the primness of their dresses was neatness to the word. They were Misses Charlotte and Maria Penwood. Their eyes glistened, and they looked at each other, and their faces were covered with delicate smiles, at Fred's wonderful stories.

"Why, I never heard the like! How very astonishing! Did you *really* see it, Mr. Morgan?" said Miss Charlotte P., as she let fall her knitting and heave up her two hands in astonishment.

While Miss Maria P. smiled like a full-blown sunflower, and said in quite a wiry voice,

"Now, that beats all! Do tell! I had thought I had seen something, but your description of the man, without arms, using his feet to eat with, is strangely strange, Mr. Morgan?"

"It is true, ladies, and what is more I have seen him write his name with a pen held by his toes."

"O, wonderful man!" almost screamed Miss Charlotte P., letting her knitting, for the second time, fall on the carpet.

"What a ponderous intellect he must have to be able to perform such *feats* of astonishing wonder!"

"Ladies, if you ever visit New York, you shall see him."

"Thank you!" said they, "you are too generous, but we appreciate it."

It was almost impossible for me to keep from laughing at this scene, so ludicrous was it. There sat Fred, as calm and sober as the parson, stroking his soft beard, looking archly at me, enough to say,

"A little nonsense now and then
Is relished by the best of men."

while his poor victims set lost in complete astonishment at his amazing description of Mr. Pony, the man, without arms.

The good rector was surrounded by the Handlys and others, they were listening to his genial conversation. I conversed with Ada, she was trying to rally me concerning Bell Ashton, but I was extremely non-committal.

"Now, Horace, I think it is too bad that you should have walked home with Bell and deserted us!"

"How could I do otherwise! Harry insisted on introducing me, and it would have been ungallant, if I had not seen her home."

"But you went in and stayed at least an hour!"

"I know I did, but that is nothing."

"I think you have made Maud feel quite unhappy, I know she had *no* intention of making you jealous, you should not doubt Maud's *integrity*. She is free-hearted, fond of company, and Mr. Handly is quite agreeable, I feel certain she has no other feeling than friendship for him. But should you persist in acting as you have, you must expect that Maud will lose confidence in you."

"Really, Ada, I thank you for your kind advice, I certainly will try and profit by it—Maud is the only being I can *ever* love! Come let us join her!"

"With pleasure!" said Ada, and we immediately went to her.

"Mr. Handly," said I, "I thank you, sir, for your polite invitation at your father's this evening, which you sent me by my friend Mr. Willard. It is with pleasure I accept it!"

"Not at all, Mr. Wayland, it certainly gave me pleasure to invite you, you must excuse me for forgetting it last evening—I supposed, of course, you would come with the ladies.

Maud was a little pale—my sudden appearance and social manner started her.

"I hope you are well to-day, Maud, and that the Christmas pleasures make you happy," I said kindly.

"I am enjoying myself, Horace. How did you like Bell Ashton?"

"Very much! She is quite a lady!"

"She is a sweet girl, Horace, I am glad you know her."

"Maybe a match," suggested Mr. Handly.

"I hardly think it will," I replied.

"You had better woo her as you are so pleasantly acquainted!" said Maud.

"Would you like to have me?"

(*Continued on eighth Page.*)

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

GARIBALDI'S FAREWELL.

BY MABEL LANSING.

At this solemn hour we pause to review
The deeds we have done and those left us to do;
To think with proud heart of the victories won
Though we know that our labor is hardly begun.

Rouse, rouse, from your slumbers,—to arms! men, to arms!
There's no rest for th' brave in the midst of alarms;
For the foes to our cause are fearless and strong,
And glory in bloodshed, oppression and wrong.

Break your chains! wave your proud banner on high!
And swear 'neath its colors to conquer or die;
For the God of the soldier will be on your side,
His strong arm will uphold you whatever betide.

But shame to the cowards who dare not arise,
And throw off the chains that their spirits despise!
Let them sleep, let them die, or flee to their caves,
No one shall regret them or weep o'er their graves.

Let Italy's minions shrink back if they will,
She has thousands of heroes to fight for her still;
And the mighty shall flee like leaves on th' blast,
When the whirlwind's quick breath goes hurrying past.

To arms! then to arms! fair Italy's sons:
Do ye not hear the horns and th' beating of drums?
Do ye like the clanking and clashing of chains,
And cherish the spirit that never complains?

Ah! no, ye are noble, ye are dauntless 'nd brave,
And will breast th' storm's fury though it lead to the grave;
Ye will cause your oppressors to tremble and weep,
And trample base tyranny under your feet.

Ye heroes of battle—who from mountain 'nd dell
Have come forth to conquer—receive my farewell,
Ere I go to my home at stern duty's behest,
And not for release, for quiet or rest:

For the hour of conflict will find me again
With my comrades in arms on th' dew-cover'd plain,
Where boldly we'll mix in the fiercest of fight,
Till the glory of freedom shall burst on our sight.—

Till the cells as damp and far more full of gloom,
Than the changeless night of the darkened tomb,
Be changed for the glorious light of day
And our brothers' chains are all cast away.

Farewell! the prisoners of Naples and Rome,
Shall soon know the joys of their early home;
Their keepers shall answer to no human call,
As their sins have been great, so shall great be their fall.

O glorious freedom, we risk all for thee,
And the gathering shades of Eternity
Would be hurled with joy if we could but know,
That the blood of thy children had ceas'd to flow.

Yes, right gladly we'd yield our faltering breath,
And calmly sleep in the arms of death.—
If we in that hour could only feel and see
That the sons of our beautiful land would be free.

Now farewell,—but ere long we shall meet again,
To march to new triumphs and break the chain,—
That keeps our brothers as the strangers' slaves,
And binds them down in living graves.

Unfurl your proud banner, let it float to th' sky!
And swear 'neath its colors to conquer or die.
Bear hearts that are fearless, make your cutlasses bright,
And trust in the God who will prosper the right!

BIOGRAPHIC GALLERY.

Being Brief Notices of the Principal Actors in American History.

John J. Crittenden.

An American statesman, born in Woodford co., Ky., about 1785. While he was still young, his father, who was a farmer, was killed by the fall of a tree, leaving his mother to bring up, with slender means a large family of children, among whom several were noted for intellectual ability. Mr. Crittenden commenced life as a lawyer in Hopkinsville, but soon removed to Frankfort, where he enjoyed an excellent practice and won distinction as an advocate. In 1816 he was elected from Franklin county to the Kentucky house of representatives, of which he was for several years speaker. He took his seat in the U. S. senate, Dec. 1, 1817, his term commencing at the same date with the presidency of Mr. Monroe, who was inaugurated. During his 2 years of service he moved the reimbursement of fines under the sedition law of 1798, which he pronounced unconstitutional; spoke warmly in favor of a bill introduced by Mr Morrow of Ohio, which was designed to open the public lands to actual settlers; and as chairman of a committee to whom a house bill, putting fugitives from labor on the same footing with fugitives from justice, was referred, reported it back with several amendments, one of which provided that the identity of the alleged fugitive should be proved by other evidence than that of the claimant. From 1819 to 1835, Mr. Crittenden practised law at Frankfort, occasionally representing his county in the state legislature. President J. Q. Adams nominated him judge of the U. S. supreme court in 1828, but the senate refused to confirm him, and Mr. McLean was subsequently put in his place. In 1835 he was again chosen U. S. senator, served a full term, and was re elected, but in 1841 resigned, having accepted the post of attorney-general under President Harrison.—On Sept. 11 of the same year, with the other members of the cabinet, excepting Mr. Webster, he tendered his resignation to President Tyler in a brief and dignified letter. He was immediately elected to the senate for the residue of Mr. Clay's term, that senator having resigned, March 31, 1842, after the passage of the tariff bill; and Mr. Crittenden was re-elected for a full term from March 4, 1843. In 1848 he retired, having received the whig nomination for governor of Kentucky, to which office he was elected by a large majority. He was attorney-general in President Fillmore's cabinet from July 20, 1850, till the accession of President Pierce. In the spring of 1854 he was induced by long standing relations of friendship with the Ward family to undertake the defence of Matthew F. Ward, indicted for the murder of Prof. W. H. G. Butler in his school at Louisville. This step created at the time much popular excitement against Mr. Crittenden. He had previously been re-elected to the U. S. senate for a term which expires in 1861. In early life Mr. Crittenden belonged to the republican and subsequently to the whig party. He is now called an American. He was one of Mr. Clay's most devoted friends, and supported him in most of those measures with which his name is identified. He has always favored the protective policy, and voted for the tariff of 1842 and against that of 1846. He was for a U. S. bank and against the sub-treasury system. In 1835 he opposed Mr. Calhoun's bill empowering postmasters to take from the mails documents hostile to slavery. He opposed the remission of Gen. Jackson's fine for contempt of court in declaring martial law at New Orleans. The question of apportionment coming up in 1842, Mr. Crittenden favored the smallest ratio of representation, arguing that with more representatives the house would become more democratic. In 1841, a bill establishing a preemptive system in favor of actual settlers on the public lands being under consideration, he moved a amendment denying the privileges of the act to aliens who had not made a declaration of their intention to become citizens, which he supported in several speeches. Upon the Oregon question Mr. Crittenden spoke often, deprecating haste and excitement, favoring peace, though not at the expense of honor, and supporting such measures as seemed likely to conduce thereto. The same tone runs through his speeches on the annexation of Texas, which he opposed as unconstitutional, unwise, and unnecessary, and on the Mexican war, which he strove to bring to a peaceful termination as soon as practicable. He manifested a similar spirit in 1858 in the debate upon the alleged illegal exercise of the right of search by Great Britain. In 1848 he opposed Mr. Hannegan's bill providing for the military occupation of Yucatan, as subsequently in 1858 he took ground against interference in the affairs of Central America. It was Mr. Crittenden who in 1847 introduced the bill in the senate which authorized the purchase of provisions and the employment of public ships for the relief of the starving in Ireland and Scotland, supporting it in an eloquent and feeling speech. In 1848 he offered a resolution congratulating France upon the successful revolution of February, from which, in common with most Americans, he anticipated the establishment of a lasting republican government in that country. He opposed the admission of Kansas under the Topeka constitution in 1858; voted against the repeal of the territorial laws, and in favor of Mr. Toombs' Kansas bill, on the ground that, however objectionable some of its features might be, it was a measure of peace. In 1858 he opposed the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution, on the ground not only that that instrument did not represent the will of the majority of the people, but that it was a fraud upon them. From his age, ability, and position as the representative of a slave state, as well as from the bold and dashing style of its delivery, his speech on this question carried great weight with it. He subsequently offered a substitute for the bill, which, somewhat modified, afterward passed the house, but was defeated in the senate. It provided for the submission of the Lecompton instrument to the vote of the people of Kansas; if a majority approved, it was to become their constitution; otherwise they were empowered to form a new constitution. Throughout the acrimonious Kansas debates Mr. Crittenden never forgot that he was an American senator, and more than once found himself arbiter of disputes between others. He is sometimes called the patriarch of the senate, a disignation to which his age entitles him. He has always been considered an excellent extemporaneous debater, and has not yet lost the fire and spirit of his youth. Mr. Crittenden has been twice married; his second wife was the widow of Gen. Ashley of Kentucky.

New Self-ruling Letter-Envelope.

It may interest your readers to know that they will soon have the opportunity of seeing the far-famed New Letter-Envelope, in consequence of the decision of the Post Office Department to distribute it generally among the Postmasters of the country, not only in its present form, but also with a one-cent stamp attached. I have stated that it may interest your readers to learn the fact, for it is to be presumed that they share the curiosity of the rest of the world in regard to this greatest of little inventions.

It would be uncharitable in your correspondent to disenchant their minds by a particular description of this little device, which is so soon to be in their hands *in propria personæ*. Suffice it to say, that it substantially consists in the incorporation of three parallel lines, with the common letter envelope, to guide the pen in its superscription; but these are truly remarkable lines, as you may judge by the following amusing description of an adventure with them by one uninitiated in the mysteries of the new invention. A correspondent of a New York paper thus gravely relates his first experience with the new envelope. After spoiling three or four envelopes in the attempt to superscribe one in a satisfactory manner, he goes on to say:

"At this juncture my eye was attracted to a package of stamped envelopes which had just been procured, and which lay in tempting proximity to my writing desk. Abstracting a specimen from this bunch of really superior white envelopes, I prepared to essay my nervestwitched hand upon it. Before doing so, however, the expedient occurred to me which is resorted to by the ladies for securing those elegant superscriptions for which their correspondence is remarkable—the insertion of heavy, ruled, black lines behind the face of the envelope. No sooner had this idea presented itself to my mind than, as if by magic, three parallel lines sprang across the envelope under the pressure of my hand. The involuntary start which now communicated itself to my nerves caused me to drop my pen, and in the act one more envelope was well nigh being numbered among the things useless. Supposing that I had been surprised by a mere fancy, however, I picked up my pen, and again attempted the superscription. But no sooner did I place my hand on the envelope than the same phenomena were again visible. There were the three lines as distinctly drawn across the white surface of the paper as it is possible to imagine. My first thought was that some one had intended to use the envelope before, but omitting to do so, had restored it to the package, leaving the black lines still in their place; so, thrusting my fingers into it, I felt about for the forgotten piece of paper, but failed to discover it. Another attempt at addressing the envelope resulted in apparation number three of the three mysterious lines. Not a little nettled—nay, startled, I jumped upon my feet, tore the envelope in pieces, and threw it upon the floor, when, it is hardly necessary to add, the mystery was solved."

The success of the new envelope strikingly illustrates the influence of *position* in lines used as a chirographical guide—as well as in other matters—upon our estimate of its value. Had these lines been permanently engraved upon the exterior surface of the envelope, they would have answered every useful purpose just as well, but they would have insured its unceremonious rejection by people of taste and cultivation; but combined as they are, they have not only secured for it a success unparallelled in the history of inventions, but promise to contribute essentially to the solutions of the great problem of cheap postage.

Perhaps you may be curious to know what the leading journals of this city can find to say about so small a matter.

A Sunday paper thus poetically refers to this attractive novelty:

"At length the new stamped envelope, which, during the last few months, has attained such a wide celebrity, has made its appearance in New-York. It is not a myth nor a mystery, as we were for a time led to suppose, from the delay attending its introduction, and the imperfect descriptions given of it in the newspapers. We have before us the veritable article, with its dissolving lines, and the beautiful Government stamp attached."

A prominent daily refers to it in the following strain:

"There are, perhaps, but few intelligent persons in this country, or, indeed, in any country where newspapers are published, who have not, during the past year, heard something about the new Self-Ruling Letter-Envelope, and who have not felt a curiosity to see the little invention which can merit such a singular cognomen, and which has, somehow, come to be ranked among the inventions *celebres*."

Another journal, in announcing its reappearance in that city, says:

"The new envelope has excited a wider popular enthusiam than many of the great inventions of the age. Its varying fortunes at Washington during the last winter have been telegraphed thence by the agents of the associated press as matters of national interest."

It would be strange if this little improvement upon the letter-envelope should effect a solution of one of the most important economical problems of the age, so far as this country is concerned. Yet this seems to be by no means an improbable event.

The whole system of cheap postage depends upon what Thackeray terms "adhesive prepayment," that is, prepayment by attaching to the letter the ordinary postage-stamp, or by using the envelope already stamped by the Government. But it is not, perhaps, generally known that it makes a wide difference, in an economical point of view, both to the people and the government, which of these two plans are adopted, to say nothing of the frauds practiced.

By the act of Congress establishing prepayment, which is a transcript of the act of the Parliament of Great Britain in relation to the same subject, the postmaster-general is required to have manufactured stamps and stamped envelopes, and to sell the former at the price of postage, and the latter at the price of manufacture and the price of postage added. It will thus be seen that while the ordinary stamp is a waste piece of paper, and a dead loss to the Government and consumers, the stamped envelope is a genuine utilitarianism, being a saving to the seller and buyer—the former saves the expense of manufacture, while the latter saves the retail profits on the letter-envelope. Envelopes of the quality sold by the Post-Office Department are retailed by the trade, even in large cities, at about a half a cent each, while in the country remote from the place of manufacture, the price is often one cent. The Post-Office sells them at *two mills* each, or five for one cent, exclusive of the stamp attached. The general substitution of the stamped envelope for the stamp, therefore, would not only increase the postal receipts, but reduce the rates of postage to the people from one half to four fifths of a cent on each letter, which would bring the ordinary three-cent rate near the British penny standard. At the same time it would protect the Government from the frauds practiced by the re-use of the stamps, and the fraudulent manufacture and sale of the same; for the stamped envelopes, as is well known, can neither be re-used or successfully counterfeited.

The great advantages to be derived from the use of the stamped envelopes, instead of the stamps, were long since recognized by the British government, and more recently by our own; but all attempts to introduce them into general use among the people have hitherto failed, through the danger of spoiling the envelopes in the superscription, and thus of losing the stamp. Now, the improvement in the construction of the new stamped envelope exactly meets this difficulty, while at the same time it obviates the objection to the use of the ruled envelope proper. The black lines combined with it, not only enables indifferent penmen to avoid the mistakes in the directing consequent upon the effort to write without the accustomed guide, but are also of essential service even to the best penman in securing an elegant superscription, as may be easily demonstrated by experiment. They also serve to indicate the proper place on the envelope for its direction, thus preventing its obliteration by the post-mark, by which thousands of letters are annually miscarried.

These facts are patent, and the Government has shown a wise foresight in recognizing them, and adopting the new improvement. Instead of purchasing stamps at the Post Office and envelopes at the bookstores, the people can obtain both combined, and which embrace all the advantages of convenience and economy above described. If any of the postmasters have failed to secure the new envelopes from the Department, the people will, no doubt, see that they attend to it, upon discovering their advantages. And thus will gradually be effected a revolution in the postage stamps.—*N. Y. Correspondence of the "Boston Transcript."*

The Impossibility of Pleasing all Men.

Abridged from Baxter's Works, for the Sunday School Journal.

1. Remember what a multitude you have to please; and when you have pleased some, how many more will be still unpleased, and how many displeased, when you have done your best.

2. Remember that all men are so selfish, that their expectations will be higher than you are able to gratify. Many and many a time, when I have had an hour or a day to spend, a multitude have ever expected that I should have spent it with them. When I visit one, there are ten offended that I am not visiting them at the same hour. If you have any office to give, or benefit to confer, which only one can have, every one thinks himself the fittest.

3. You have abundance to please that are so ignorant, unreasonable, and weak, that they take your greatest virtues for your faults, and know not when you do well or ill; and yet none are more bold in censuring than those that least understand the things they censure.

4. You will have many factious zealots to please, who, being strangers to the love of Christianity, holiness, and unity, are ruled by the interest of an opinion or sect. These will never be pleased with you, unless you will be one of their side or party. As in civil, so in ecclesiastical wars, the firebrands cannot endure the peaceable.

5. You will have rigorous, captious, uncharitable, and unrighteous men to please, who will "make a man an offender for a word." They are glad when they can find any matter to reproach you: and if once they meet with it, (true or false,) they will never forget it, but dwell as the fly on the ulcerated place.

6. You will have passionate persons to please, whose judgments are blinded, and are not capable of being pleased. Like the sick and sore, that are hurt with every touch; and at last, says Seneca, with the very conceit that you touched them. How can you please them, when displeasedness is their disease, that abideth with them, at the very heart?

7. You will find that censoriousness is a very common vice, and that the most unfit are readiest to blame. Few are at your elbow, and none in your heart, and therefore they know not the circumstances and reasons of all that you do, nor hear what you have to say for yourself; and yet those will presume to censure you, who would have cleared you, if they had but heard you speak.

A Pretty Little Allegory.

When Noah planted the first vine and retired, Satan approached and said: "I will nourish you, charming plant." He quickly brought three animals—a sheep, a lion and a hog—and killed them one after another, near the vine. The virtue of the blood of these animals penetrated it and are still manifested in its growth. When a man drinks one goblet, he is then agreeable, gentle and friendly. That is the nature of the lamb. When he drinks two, he is like a lion, and says, "Who is like me?" and talks of stupendous things—When he drinks more, his senses forsake him, and at length he wallows in the mud. Need it be said he resembles a hog!

It behooves us always to bear in mind, that while *actions* are always to be judged by the immutable standard of right and wrong, the judgments which we pass upon men, must be qualified by the consideration of age, country, situation, and other accidental circumstances, and it will then be found that he who is *most charitable* in his judgments, is generally the *least unjust*.

In Norway eagles destroy oxen by the following contrivance:—They dive into the sea, and then roll themselves in the sand, and, afterwards, by flapping their wings and shaking their feathers into the eyes of an ox, they blind it and overcome it.

Noble spirits rejoice in the consciousness of a motive—base ones delight only in a pretext

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

THE ANGEL'S VISIT.

BY OAKENOLA.

Mother, is this an angel's wing
That fans my burning temples now?
Oh, no, 'tis but the breath of Spring
That softly blows across your brow.

But, mother, I am sure I felt
Its breath upon my cheek just then—
'Twas soft and warm, and seemed to melt—
O, mother, here it is again!

No, no, my child, there's nothing there;
You must be dreaming while you speak,—
'Tis but a straying lock of hair
The wind is tossing o'er your cheek.

But, mother, now, just as I speak
I know it's hovering o'er me here
Imprinting kisses on my cheek—
'Tis sure they're kisses, mother, dear.

There, mother, that—that is one I know,
I heard it through the window come;
Its pinions moving soft and slow
It now is flitting round the room.

And, mother, as it hovers near
And nestles closely to my side,
It whispers gently in my ear
Like little brother, when he died.

And, as you said that he would go
To Heaven, and be an angel too,
He might come back again, you know,
To stay awhile with me and you.

O, mother! I can see him now—
He's standing here, just by my side,
The little curls are on his brow
Just as you placed them when he died.

Say, mother, don't you see his wings?
They're brighter than the noon-day sun;
He bathed them in those crystal springs
That gush beneath the snow-white throne.

And, mother, oh! how sweetly too
My little angel brother sings;
And, as he turns his eyes on you,
I see him spread his shining wings.

He has a harp! and, as he flies,
He sweeps it with his downy wings,
While, upward through those mellow skies,
He melts the music from its strings.

LITERARY.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

Two Splendid Biographies.

It is not every good author who can write a good biography. Tom Moore, though a fine poet and a capital humorist, failed egregiously in his Life of Byron; and Jno. C. Hamilton, in his wordy biography of his distinguished father, has proven how thoroughly bad a Life can be written. Without pausing to inquire how far the distinction between a biographical and any other literary labor may be carried, we wish simply to draw the attention of the reader to one or two recent Lives in which, with rare ability, all the nicest qualifications for the task have been levied upon by the writers. The first is Hepworth Dixon's new *Personal History of Lord Bacon*, From Unpublished Letters and Documents, a beautiful American edition of which, from the advance English proof-sheets, is published by Ticknor & Fields of Boston. First, we admire the motive of this book. Following up the task left uncompleted by Basil Montague, Mr. Dixon here attempts the noble work of rescuing the memory of Francis Bacon from the misrepresentations of his traducers. It was hard to believe the statements of Macaulay and others as to the private character of the great philosopher, so intimately does human nature associate practice with precept when we have learned to love a man from his teachings. Mr. Dixon has thoroughly cleared away the dark spots from Bacon's character. His materials have been reliable and numerous, embracing the treasures of the State Paper office, the MS. collections of the Duke of Manchester and Sir John Pakington, and the records of the Lambeth library, and the library of the Bishop of Bath and Wells. These materials have been well employed, and in this after all consists the value and force of a good biography. Terse in expression, confident with the decision of a man thoroughly in earnest, and abounding in fire, the argument is throughout moderate in tone, everywhere displaying that composure and forbearance which best become one who has on his side both right and might. A more acceptable volume has not been published lately.

The other Life is one which Blackwood's Magazine pronounces (and Blackwood's pronunciamento is worth something) to be "not inferior even to the master-piece of Lockhart." Lockhart's Scott, and Boswell's Johnson have always been held to be the model biographies in the language, and a comparison with either of them is an argument which raises *The Autobiography of Dr. Alexander Carlyle* very near to their level. Dr. Carlyle was Minister of Inveresk, and his biography, containing Memorials of the Men and Events of his time, has been in MS. half a century. Sir Walter Scott, writing in 1827, says:—"Dr. Carlyle was for a long period Clergyman at Musselborough; his character was as excellent as his conversation was amusing and instructive; his person and countenance, even at a very advanced age were so lofty and commanding as to strike every artist with his resemblance to the Jupiter Tonans of the Pantheon. Unfortunately for the public his autobiography is still in MS. From what we have heard and seen it abounds in curious matter."—All the great names, literary, scientific and political, half a century, are crowded in its pages, and from beginning to end, its publishers (Messrs. Ticknor & Fields) have never issued a more interesting or noteworthy volume. H.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

A COMPENDIUM OF LAW.

NUMBER XXIX.

Presumptions—continued—Boundary:—Where any person, or any claiming under him, shall continue to be in possession of any lands, tenements or hereditaments under titles derived from sales made by creditors, executors or administrators, or by husbands and their wives or by indorsement of patents or other colourable title, for twenty-one years, all such possession under such title, shall be and is hereby ratified and confirmed, and declared to be a good and legal bar against the entry of any person, under the right or claim of the State. *Provided, nevertheless,* that the possession so set up shall have been ascertained and identified under known and visible lines or boundaries. [Rev. Code, chap. 65, sec. 2.] This is the Act of 1791.

A possession of twenty-one years under colourable title and under known and visible boundaries, will confer a good title and bar the entry of any person claiming under the State, without any reference to the period, at which the person so entering on the previous possessor, acquired his right or claim under the State.

The word "entry" in the act, means an actual entry *into the land*, as the exercise of a right under a valid legal title derived from the State, and not an entry into a public office, as of vacant and unappropriated land, to which the party intends to perfect a title. [4. Ire. 32.]

Boundary.—What are the boundaries of a tract of land, is a question of law, being a mere question of construction; where the line is and what are the facts, must, of course, be found by the jury. [13. Ire. 379, and 4. Hawks, 64, and 1. D. and B. 135.] Whenever the beginning of a tract is ascertained, and the lines from thence are, by the words of the grant, to terminate at a natural boundary, as a swamp, branch, creek, river, mountain hill or the like, if the course and distance mentioned in the grant will not extend the line to the natural boundary, the course or distance or both must be disregarded; and the line, notwithstanding these, must be extended to that natural boundary. [1 Hay. 252—376—496 and 2. Hay. 75—67—139—179.] The natural boundary is to be followed, if it can be ascertained; but if the jury doubt which is the natural boundary, and are satisfied from the evidence, that the artificial boundary was considered by the proprietor as the true one, they may establish it by their verdict. [2. Hay. 148.]

A line calls for "171 poles to a river," the call to the river terminates when the line reaches the margin or bank of the river, without regard to distance; and the intersection of the line with the river is the point, from which the next line commences. Lines and courses are described "north 12, east 530 poles, then along the thoroughfare," &c. *Held* that the line north 12, east, shall run to the thoroughfare, without regard to course and distance, [3. Hawks, 21.] Where there is a call for natural objects, and course and distance and marked lines are also given, the former are the *termini*, and the latter merely pointers or guides to it; and therefore, where the natural object called for, is unique, or has properties peculiar to itself, course and distance are disregarded; but where there are several natural objects each answering the description, course and distance may be adverted to, in order to ascertain which is the true object; for in such case they do not control a natural boundary, but only serve to explain a latent ambiguity, [4. Hawks, 64 and 4. D. and B. 335.] And although the distance gives out, and natural objects called for, do not appear, yet the natural boundary must be run to, [7. Ire. 169 and 9. Ire. 58.] Where a deed calls for a line along the bank of a river, and after the date of the deed, the bank of the river is changed by excessive floods producing violent and visible alterations, the boundary will not shift with the change of the river, but will be where the bank was at the date of the deed. When a deed contains a double description "along the river" and "a marked line," the natural boundary is the more important description, and will control the marked line. [4. D. and B. 62.] The common law on *allurion* and *dereliction* will be found in a future essay on "Title by Occupancy."

Courses and Distances.—In the case of boundaries expressed in deeds and patents, the courses and distances mentioned in such deeds and patents, must be observed, except where a natural boundary is called for and shown, or where marked lines and corners can be proved to have been made at the original survey, [1. Hay. 22 and Busbee, 116.] When a certain course is called for in a grant, along a public road from one corner to another, and the corners are identified, the public road is the boundary, though varying from the course; and if there be two tracks of the road for part of the distance, it is for the jury to ascertain which track was the public road, at the time of the grant. Where a course is resorted to, for want of a better guide to find the *terminus* or boundary of a tract of land, it is the course as it existed at the time to which the description of the tract of land refers, [3. Ire. 49.]

Where there are no natural boundaries called for, nor marked trees or corners to be found, nor the places where they once stood ascertained and identified by evidence; or where no lines or corners of an adjacent tract are called for; in all such cases, we are of necessity confined to the courses and distances described in the patent or deed; for however fallacious such guides may be, there are none other left for the location. [3. Murph. 82.] If one grant to J. S. 1000 acres of land and *no more*, according to certain lines which include 2000 acres, the 2000 acres pass, because the butts and bounds are more certain than the quantity. Quantity is, in no way, material, except where the boundaries are doubtful, and there it is only a circumstance. [3. Murph. 539.] The *termini* of a line must be either the distance called for in the deed, or some permanent monument which will endure for years, the erection of which was cotemporaneous with the execution of the deed. A stake is not such a monument; and evidence of its erection, when the land was surveyed, is not admissible to control the course and distance. [3. Dev. 65.] The admission of a party, that certain boundaries are the true ones, or that certain lands are not within its boundaries, will not deprive him of what he is really entitled to. Land cannot pass by parol. [7. Ire. 769.] When one corner is established and the course and distance given for the next line, and the next corner is established also, the line must run directly from the one corner to the other, independently, of a line of marked trees, extending between the two, but varying from a straight. Nor does it make any difference that the marked line was actually run when the land was originally surveyed as the boundary of the tract, [7. Ire. 237.] In ascertaining the boundary of a grant, when a point is described as being a given distance from another point, a direct line is employed, unless there be something to rebut the implication, [13. Ire. 453.] Where, in running a line, another line is called for, and the distance gives out before reaching the line called for, the distance is to be disregarded, and the line extended according to the call of the deed. [7. Ire. 310 and 5. J. 424 and 3. J. 496.] Where a grant calls for the line of an old grant, the rule is that it must go to it, unless a natural object or a marked tree is called for, and before the calls of the junior grant can be ascertained; those of the older must be located. [12. Ire. 332.] The declarations of a previous owner of land, while owning it, as to its boundaries, are evidence against one claiming under him. [5. J. 424.] Where, in the description of a tract of land, an ascertained or natural object is called for, the same must be reached by one straight line, irrespective of course and distance; and when such ascertained or natural object is of an extensive character—such as another tract of land, a river or swamp—this line must be run to the nearest point in such object, likewise disregarding course and distance. [4. J. 313.] Course and distance from a given point, is a certain description in itself; and therefore is never departed from, unless there be something else, which proves that the course and distance stated in the deed, was thus stated by mistake—or unless controlled by some more certain description, [1. D. and B. 76 and Busbee, 134.]

In questions of boundary, marked lines or trees are more certain than course or distance, and therefore shall control them, [3. Hawks, 91.] You may depart from a line described in a deed or patent, to follow a *marked line* which the jury believes to be the true one, [2. Hay. 353.] G.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

BOARDING.

BY ALICE THORNE.

"Wanted, by a single gentleman, a suit of furnished apartments, in a nice gentéel house, situated on a pleasant street, in the upper part of the city, and where he will enjoy all the comforts of a home &c.—Terms moderate. Address W. L., Box 140 New York."

A few days after, the above gentleman receives an answer to his advertisement, upon the receipt of which, he calls to examine apartments in a handsome, brick house, situated in a pleasant part of the city, No. 310 Le Grange Place. He enters, and is conducted by a lady to the second story, where he is shown two handsomely furnished rooms, while in the pleasant occupation of examining the various articles of furniture, a very pretty young lady passes through the adjacent hall—the merry smile she bestows upon him, seems to charm him more than the rooms, and he determines to engage the rooms at the present time, perhaps the young lady at some future period.

He leaves the house, but is in an hour restored thereto, bag and baggage, where, in his imagination he intends to spend many happy hours. In a short time he is summoned to supper, which is a very sumptuous meal. There he sees many other boarders, but the young lady who so captivated his fancy, and charmed his heart, is absent.—He takes a general survey of the others as they are seated at the spacious family board. First, there are three grum, old bachelors, who look as though Dame Fortune passed them by when bestowing her beauteous looks. Next come gentlemen and their wives, then primping, smiling old maids, and then silly, foppish upstarts, law students, but ah! no young miss with whom he can flirt meets his eye.

After supper he retires to his room, where a servant is occupied remodelling the fire—he inquires of said servant whom the young lady was, and finds to his bitter dismay that she is a dressmaker, but has that day left.

His fairy air-castles are now scattered and gone, and his consolation now consists in thinking of the good night's rest he will enjoy. He retires early, but not to sleep as the grum, old bachelors above his bed-room, keep up an incessant walking till the other weary inmates of the house are fast asleep.

Our young man falls asleep about midnight, but has not been asleep for more than an hour when he is awakened by the heart rending screams of some person; he instantly starts from his bed—horror is depicted in every feature, his head looks as though he had come in contact with an electric machine.

His first thoughts are of murder; however, when his senses are recovered which is done by his head coming in contact with the sharp corner of the mantle, by which contact he sees stars of the first magnitude, he then discovers that it is a crying infant in the next room—the crying continues, he becomes angry, wishes parents would live alone with crying babies. His sleep for that night has fled to parts unknown, so he tries the round of walking within the narrow limits of his room.

The next morning as he descends to the breakfast table, he is met by a cross look from his landlay, this causes his spirits to become depressed about one tenth of an inch, the effects of which are plainly visible in his spilling the contents of his cup of coffee in his lap, which raises a general laugh, he becomes greatly confused, when he discovers himself the centre of attraction. He passes his plate for meat when there is an astonishingly large piece on it at the time—he becomes so embarrassed that he rushes from the table in an agony of mind.

After breakfast he informs the landlady, that he has arrived at the conclusion to change his quarters—she demands payment for a month, he, thinking there is no escape, pays the required amount, and rushes frantically from the house.

Poor soul! the last we saw of him was entering a room in a hotel, there to remain until he can find what he terms a pleasant boarding house where he will enjoy *all* the comforts of a home.

General Scott.

On Dit.—We learn on pretty good authority that Lieut. Gen. Scott has said that in the event of Virginia seceding it was his determination to resign his commission in the army, and make Virginia his place of residence for the remainder of his days.

We think it will prove eventually that certain presses at the South have been too hasty, and injudicious in their condemnation of Gen. Scott.

The Richmond *Dispatch* we see has already shown a willingness to reconsider the brave old hero's course and award full justice. That paper says:

"It seems to us that the common impression that Gen. Scott is a Coercionist, is not warranted by the "views" of that officer, lately submitted to the War Department, and published some days ago in this paper. In the event of a continuous line of secession, he distinctly disclaims the idea of coercion, and such continuity now exists. Moreover, his distinguished public service ought not to be at once forgotten, and some allowances should be made for a soldier's devotion to his flag. We believe that his heart is with Virginia, and certainly the spirit of his letter is far different from the hostile tone of certain Northern military aspirants for the Presidency, whose huge threats of "blood and thunder" can only excite here contemptous sarcasm and derison.

The Utility of Useful Things.

The prussiate of potash is made in large quantities in Cincinnati, from hoofs, horns, and other refuse of slaughtered grunters.

Cow-hair, taken from the hides in tanneries, is employed for making plastering morter, to give it a sort of fibrous quality.

Sawdust is sold in our streets for sprinkling the floors of markets. It is also used for packing ice for shipping.

The rags of old, worn-out shirting, calico, dresses, and the waste of cotton factories, are employed to make the paper upon which these lines are printed.

Old ropes are converted into fine note-paper, and the waste paper itself, which is picked up in the gutters of our streets, is again reconverted into broad, white sheets and thus does duty in revolving stages.

The parings of skins and hides, and the ears of cows, calves and sheep, are carefully collected and converted into Peter Cooper's famous glue, made out at "Old Bushwick."

The finer qualities of gelatine are made from ivory rasping—the bones and tendons of animals.

Bones converted into charcoal by roasting in retorts are afterwards employed for purifying the white sugar with which we sweeten our coffee, etc.

The ammonia obtained from the distillation of coal in making gas, is employed for saturating orchil and cudbear, in making the beautiful lilac colors that are dyed on silk and the fine woolen goods.

Carbonic acid, obtained in the distillation of coal tar, is employed with other acids to produce beautiful yellow colors on silk and wool.

The shavings of cedar wood, used in making pencils, are distilled to obtain the otto of cedar wood.

Brass filings and old brass kettles are remelted and employed to make the brass work of printing-presses and pumps.

Coal tar is burned and made into lamp-black, used for printer's ink, common black paint, and blacking for shoes, etc.

Oyster-shells are burned in kilns and afterwards used in making cement, their base being pure lime.—*Scientific American.*

A gentleman who could not pronounce the letter R, was asked to read the following:

"Robert gave Richard a rap in the ribs,
For roasting the rabbit so rare."

He evaded the difficulty in the following ingenious manner:—

"Bobby gave Dicky a thump in the side,
For cooking the bunny so little."

THE TIMES.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Saturday.....Feb. 2, 1861

C. C. COX, J. W. ALBRIGHT, } Editors and Proprietors.

Terms.

THE TIMES is published weekly in Greensboro, N. C., at $2 a year, in advance. No paper sent unless the money accompanies the order, and the paper will be discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for.

Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers receiving their paper with a cross-mark are notified thereby that their subscription has expired, and, unless renewed within four weeks, the paper will be discontinued.

To Advertisers.

THE TIMES is a good medium for advertising. None but select advertisements will be admitted. The following is our regular schedule of prices:

One insertion of ten lines	$1 00
Three squares of ten lines, one insertion	2 00
One quarter column do	3 00
One half column do	5 00
One column do	8 00
One square one month	2 00
Two squares do	3 00
Three do do	4 00
One quarter column one month	6 00
One half column do	10 00
One column do	15 00
One square one year	15 00
One quarter column one year	50 00
One half column do	80 00
One column do	150 00

The Crisis.

Our readers may be assured the crisis has reached a point of seriousness which alarms even those who have heretofore looked on with apparent coolness. Whether the Union will be able to survive, or whether its days are numbered, no one can tell. We cannot even penetrate into the future one day ahead. It is evident the difficulty must be settled one way or the other before the 4th of March, which is only one month off. While we earnestly hope for the Union with proper guarantees of our rights, we are free to confess the chances appear to us exceedingly slim. The bigoted spirit of the *Pilgrims*, whose "fathers" we have been accustomed to praise in such unmeasured terms, is still portrayed in its detestable stubbornness exhibited centuries ago. They never yield—but insist on measuring the consciences of others by their self-righteous standard. This being the spirit of the men we have to deal with, we are compelled to fear for the worst. Without consuming the space of our paper with more reflections, we refer our readers to the news columns, where they may see for themselves what is transpiring.

The Virginia Proposition.

The proposition of Virginia to send commissioners to Washington the 4th February, and inviting other states to join her, meets with very general favor. We are glad to know that many states have appointed commissioners, and we hope others, from whom we have not yet heard, will be represented when the day arrives. The North Carolina Legislature has made a very good appointment.—Ex Gov. Morehead, Judge Ruffin, Ex-Gov. Reid, Geo. Davis, and Hon. D M. Barringer—men who will do her credit. We are sorry, however, that it has happened that our two greatest and best statesmen, Hons. William A. Graham, and George E. Badger, are not among the commissioners.

As commissioners from Maryland, Gov. Hicks has appointed Hons. Reverdy Johnson, Augustus W. Bradford, Wm. T. Goldsborough, John W. Crisfield and J. Dixon Roman, all devoted Union men.

Gen. Butler, J. B. Clay, Gov. Wickliffe, James Guthrie, John T. Bell, and Gov. Morehead, have been appointed by the Legislature of Kentucky to represent that State in the meeting of Commissioners

The New Jersey Legislature on Friday passed Union resolutions, embodying the Crittenden proposition, or recommending some other conciliatory measure, and appointing Charles S. Olden, Peter D. Vroom, Robert F. Stockton, Benjamin Williamson, Joseph F. Randolph, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Rodman M. Price, Thomas J. Stryker and Wm. C. Alexander, Commissioners to go to Washington and join Virginia and other State Commissioners in bringing about a reconciliation, in order to preserve the Union.

New Publications.

Parton's Life of Andrew Jackson.—In three handsome octavo volumes, Messrs. Mason Brothers, of New York, have now published the whole of this important national work. As published volume by volume during the last year for subscribers only it commended itself to very general favor, and a very large subscription list was the reward of author and publishers. The present edition, for popular sale, is bound up without the ample margin of the copy for subscribers, and is printed upon somewhat thinner paper. Otherwise it is precisely similar, presenting all the reading matter, with the maps and plates, etc., and is furnished at a less price. It is impossible to estimate the labor on a work like this, and few readers will give an author credit for what appears to be an every day performance, when the rarest gifts are really acquired for its successful performance, and the step to failure is so easy. The career of Jackson was so crowded with events, he was so shinning a mark while living, his principles have been the subject of so much division, and his influence has been so various, that we cannot think of any other great name in American history requiring of the historian equal care, honesty, delicacy, and determination of treatment. Mr. Parton is a true artist. He does not merely write about Jackson: he almost presents us with his living presence. His work is one of profound and sustained interest, of permanent value, and living importance; it is the fullest biography of the hero which has yet appeared, and is the only one which will be necessary for years to come. Our southern readers should give it their attention.

Dickens' Little Folks.—The little people, the young growths of humanity as pictured by the immortal Boz, are the central characters upon whom depend in great measure the living interest of the writings of that wonderful author. Little Nell, Florence Dombey, the Boy Joe, Little Paul, and last of all, Pip, in "Great Expectations," who can ever forget them, or fail to acknowledge that in them Dickens has best exhibited his astonishing skill in the delineation of character and his power over the human soul. We are surprised that until now no effort has been made to detach these various child-representations from the larger works of the author for the express benefit of children themselves. Their elders have delighted in them for years, but owing to the mass of matter, foreign to the sympathies of children, with which they have been connected in the novels of the author, the young folks have been denied the pleasure and instruction of their perusal. Hereafter, we are glad to say, this will no longer be the case. Messrs. Clark, Austin, Maynard & Co, of No 3 Park Row, New York, have issued a dozen little volumes upon the plan we have suggested, each complete in itself, with a story, *in Dickens' own language*, detached from some one of the larger works. They comprise, *Little Nell*, from The Old Curiosity-Shop; *Smike*, from Nicholas Nickleby; *The Child Wife*, from Copperfield; *Oliver and the Jew Fagin*, from Oliver Twist, *Florence Dombay*, from Dombey & Son; *Little Paul*, from the same; *The Boy Joe and Sam Weller*, from Pickwick; *Sissy Jupe*, from Hard Times; *Two Daughters*, from Chizzlewitt; *Dot and Tiny Tim*, from the Christmas Stories; *Dame Durdin*, from Bleak House; and *Dolly Vardin*, from Barnaby Rudge. They are all handsomely got up, and parents should look after them for their children, especially as they are furnished at a low price, and may be had separately or together, as desired.

H.

☞ Merchants and others are referred to the advertisement in another column, of the famous New Letter-Envelope recently introduced under the auspices of the Post-Office Department, and received with so much enthusiasm in the great cities of the Union.

TRIAL TRIP.—The New York *Express* of Saturday afternoon, says.

The new iron screw steamship *North Carolina*, Capt. Powell, of the New York and Wilmington (N. C.) line, went down the bay this morning on a trial trip, and returned about noon. Her engines worked with entire satisfaction, the vessel making about 11 knots per hour. Has accommodations for 20 cabin passengers and will sail to day for Wilmington.

Hon. John A. Gilmer.

Hon. John A. Gilmer, representative from this district, made a speech in Congress on last Saturday. A correspondent of the *Baltimore Clipper* says:—

The Hon. John A. Gilmer spoke to-day to the most attentive House of the session. To-night nothing is talked of but this eloquent appeal for the Union. I have listened to many of the best orators here; I have heard men make the masses shout and wave their hats; I have seen popular preachers sway an audience according to their own will; but I have never seen such an effect as was produced by this speech. It was an appeal to the Republican side to come forward and save the Union men of the border States. It was not like the eccentric and sledge hammer speech of Etheridge, the splendid argument of Gov. Corwin, or the polished sarcasm of Sherrard Clemens; but it was the honest appeal of a great heart, and as such greater than all these.

The broad, honest face of the speaker, the genial countenance, the placid, yet earnest manner of the speaker, all conspired to make it the most effective of all speeches. Long before the close Mr. Gilmer's emotions were so powerful that his voice failed, and when he sat down, there was scarcely an eye in the House not filled with tears. Dozens of Republicans and Southern Union men rushed forward to congratulate him, and it was conceded by every Republican last night that some compromise must be made to save John A. Gilmer from being carried down by the secession tide.

When the record of this stormy time is made up, the name and fame of John A. Gilmer will stand out as the great conservator of his country's peace, as the man who saved the glorious Union. Let every man who loves his country pray that his days may be long in the land. Well would it be for North Carolina, well would it be for the South, if such men filled the national councils.

Latest News.

The first duel resulting from the present political complications took place on Tuesday near the Pennsylvania line between Mr. Jones, a Douglas partisan, and Mr. Wilson, a Breckenridge man both of Washington. Mr. Wilson was wounded in the hip.

Syracuse, the hot bed of Abolitionism, rose *en-masse* on Tuesday and scattered an Abolition convention, about to assemble in that city. An example of re-action.

Colonel Hayne has no official knowledge that that State proposed any ultimatum to the government. He believes the Charleston dispatches about the action of the secret session of the Legislature on Monday are not true.

Toronto, C. W., Jan. 29.—The *Leader* of to-day again asserts and guarantees the correctness of its former announcement in regard to the policy of the British government in reference to a Southern confederacy

From Raleigh.

Our usual Raleigh letter is not received this week. Northing of importance has been done in the Legislature since our last, except the final passage on Thursday of the Convention Bill by both Houses. It provides for an election on the 28th inst by the people to say whether we shall have a convention. Also to vote on the some day for delegates. The Bill restricts the convention to federal relations.

RALEIGH, Jan, 31.—Mr. Spelman editor of State Journal, a few days since, challenged Mr. Holden, editor of Standard. Mr Holden refused to acknowledge Mr. Spelman as a gentleman. Yesterday, these gentleman met in front of the Yarborough Hotel, and a street fight ensued. Mr. Holden inflicted several severe wounds with a cane, when Mr. Spelman drew a pistol and fired three times at his assailant, but did no damage. The parties were then separated by the interference of friends.

The Daily Banner of Tuesday says—Mr, NELSON, of Germanton, in this State, is now lying at Mr. Bain's boarding house, in this City, with the small pox. Mr. NELSON, we learn, has just returned from Philadelphia, where he went with his wife, for the benefit of her health. His disease developed itself here.

Our authorities have taken every precaution to prevent the disease from spreading. Mr. Bain deserves and will no doubt receive the sympathies and assistance of our citizens.

From Texas.

AUSTIN, Jan. 22.—The Texas Legislature met to-day. The Governor's message was sent in and read. It recommended the calling of a Convention.

Both houses repealed the Kansas resolutions which were passed by the Legislature in 1858.

The House took up and passed the Senate bill directing the comptroller to proceed to Washington to collect what is due to the State of Texas.

Resolutions were unanimously passed declaring that the Federal Government has no power to coerce a sovereign State after she has pronounced her separation from the Union.

The Legislature is in favor of immediate secession by a majority of three to one.

From Mississippi.

Gov. Pettus, of Mississippi, has appointed Hon. Walter Brooke and Fulton Anderson, Esq., commissioners to Virginia to solicit her co operation in the formation of a Southern Union. These gentlemen, says the New Orleans *Bulletin*, are co-operati nists, but voted for immediate secession acquiescing in the decision of the majority of their State.

JACKSON Jan. 23—The Convention have elected seven delegates to the Southern Convention to meet at Montgomery. The Convention also passed an ordinance to raise eight regiments of troops, and Jefferson Davis was elected Major General.

Bishop Green has directed the Episcopal clergy of this State, inasmuch as Mississippi has established an independent government, to omit the usual prayer for the President of the United States, and to substitute "Governor of the State"—and also to omit the prayer for Congress and substitute "Legislature" in place of it.

From New York.

Gov. Morgan, a black Republican, sent in a message to the Legislature on the 24th instant, in which he urges the Legislature in strong terms to appoint Commissioners to meet the Virginia and other Commissioners at Washington on the 4th of next month. He says:

"The great mass of the people of this State, and of the entire North, are actuated by an earnest desire that no honorable effort should be left untried to maintain, by peaceful means, the American Union as it has existed for almost a century; and especially to encourage every exertion made towards an adjustment of existing difference by the loyal States."

The New York *Times*, a Black Republican journal, endorses this message of Gov. Morgan, and expresses the hope that the commissioners will be appointed. The *Times* says:

"The Virginia resolutions appear couched in a spirit of fairness, patriotism, courtesy and justice, eminently requiring that they should be met in a corresponding temper."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The conduct of South Carolina, in not only refusing, but repudiating the mediation of Virginia, is regarded here among all parties with indignation and abhorrence.

The republicans appear for the first time to have awakened to the impending danger. Active movements are now going on, looking to an adjustment on the basis of the Crittenden plan.

It is understood that New York, Indiana, Illinois, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island will be represented in the Convention on the 4th of February.

Senators Douglas, Seward and Crittenden are still assiduously engaged considering propositions of adjustment.

Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, declares that if Mr. Lincoln has written any letter counselling compromise the fact is not known here.

The committee who are investigating the matter respecting an alleged conspiracy to take possession of this city to prevent the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, have examined a large number of witnesses, who were understood to be cognizant of the fact, and it proves, according to the committee of investigation, that there is not the slightest foundation for such reports.

The Grand Jury of this district last week made the presentment against John B. Floyd of malfeasance in office. United States District Attorney Guld has since framed an indictment, and to-day the Grand Jury have declared it a true bill.

It remains to be seen whether Mr. Floyd will present himself and demand trial, or subject himself to the humiliating spectacle of being arrested in Virginia and brought here.

State Items.

BAPTIST CHURCH, CHAPEL HILL.—Elder N. W. Wilson, recently of Halifax county, Virginia, has accepted the pastoral care of the Baptist church at Chapel Hill in this State, and has entered upon the duties of that office.

RALEIGH BAPTIST FEMALE SEMINARY.—The stockholders held their first meeting in Raleigh on the 10th January. Stock has been subscribed to the rise of $25,000. The stockholders adopted a constitution; appointed a Board of Directors; appointed a committee to make application in due form of law for an act of incorporation; permanently located the Seminary upon the Guion Hotel lot; and elected Elder T. E. Skinner President of the Directors, and J. S. Walthall Secretary and Treasurer.

R. P. WARING, Esq.—The Western *Democrat* has received a paper published on the Island of St. Thomas, containing an account of a dinner given on the 8th of January by R. P. Waring, U. S. Consul at St. Thomas, to American Merchants and Shipmasters. On the occasion, the merchants and shipmasters presented Mr. Waring with three handsome silver vases in token of their respect for him as a gentleman in his private and official capacity.

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE, VA.—In the Oratorical contest at this college, which took place on the 10th inst., we learn that North Carolina was represented by two members of the Hermesian Society, in the persons of D. C. Love, of Jackson county, and A. H. A. Williams, of Hillsboro, Nash county. Both of these young gentlemen have brothers in our present Legislature—Col. J. R. Love, of Jackson, and Henry G. Williams, Esq., of Nash.

STATE GEOLOGIST.—Now that the Legislature has got over the convention question, we hope it will go to work and make some reforms in past legislation. In the first place, the office of State Geologist ought to be abolished. The mineral wealth of the State has already been sufficiently discovered, and money is too much needed at this time to continue to pay Prof. Emmons a large salary for doing nothing, as he has been doing for some time past. It would be better to appropriate that much money to common schools or to some other object. Any how, let Prof. Emmons be dismissed.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

STATE BONDS.—N. C. State Bonds have advanced in the New York market to 80 cents. They recently declined to 74 cents in consequence of a number having been abstracted from the Interior Department, and the understanding that there would be some difficulty about the payment of the coupons. But the State Treasurer, Mr. Courts, has decided (according to the opinion of the Attorney General) that all coupons must be paid on presentation, no matter who holds them. This decision no doubt, caused the advance.

SHEEP VERSUS DOGS.—We find a communication in the North Carolina Planter, from Wm. D. Henry, Esq., of this county, on the propriety of taxing dogs, to save the sheep. The ideas advanced are good and it is to be hoped the Legislature will not overlook the matter. Why the law should protect the tens of thousands of worse than worthless curs, at the expense of the wool growing interest of the State, can be accounted for on no rational grounds. Let the dogs be exterminated, and the sheep protected.

Mr. Henry's proposition is to place a tax of twenty-five or fifty cents on one dog owned by a family; one dollar on the second dog; and five dollars on each and every other dog over two owned in one family; the land owner to give in the list of dogs owned or held by himself, and all his tenants or negroes, and to be responsible for the tax, to be collected as all other taxes are, and to be paid into the County Treasurer's office, the money to be paid pro rata to such persons as shall prove the loss of sheep by dogs, wild cats or wolves. By this means dogs and their owners become a sort of life insurance company for the sheep.—*Asheville News.*

Four thousand Africans were landed at Monrovia from prizes during the months of September and October. The little Republic of Liberia is groaning piteously under the weight of this burden.

From South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, Jan, 26.—The Legislature has agreed on a flag for the State.—It is of blue, with a white oval in the centre, and a golden palmetto tree therein. In the upper flag-staff corner is a white crescent.

The Senate to-day adopted a resolution authorizing the Governor to send volunteers to Florida if needed, in case of the threatened invasion by any vessel or vessels of the Government of the United States. The number of volunteers is not restricted.

THE STATE NOT AVERSE TO A SETTLEMENT.—A private letter was recently received in Washington City, from a prominent and wealthy citizen of South Carolina, whose character is a sufficient pledge of his reliability, and whose opportunities for correct information in regard to the temper and wishes of the people of the State are not surpassed by any citizen residing within her borders. He writes as follows:

"I am sorry to say that political matters still look dark. South Carolina can never be "coerced." The idea is vain. Every citizen will pour out life and treasure before such a thing will be submitted to. *I look with hope to the movement just announced as having been started in the Virginia Legislature. Virginia will be listened to, despite all the Charleston Mercury can say. Four-fifths of our people will agree to any arrangement that shall guarantee our rights and be acceptable to the other Southern States.*

CHARLESTON, Jan, 27.—We have had very tempestuous weather the entire week which has been very severe on the raw recruits from the country, stationed at the harbor defences on the seacoast. The novelty of camp life is losing its attractions, and the hugging of a cold musket on sentry on a bleak coast is not a very enviable duty. Colds, coughs, influenzas, neuralgia and home sickness are very prevalent. The strictest military discipline is observed but the dull monotony of the service, with no chance for a fight, is not what was contemplated at the time of enlistment.

Fort Sumter still frowns defiantly on the surrounding military demonstrations, and the flag of the Union flows gaily from its staff. On all the other harbor forts the Palmetto flag is given to the breeze. The secresy with regard to the character of the negotiations in progress between the Governor and the President is still observed, and in the meantime a comparative calmness reigns in the city. Business is almost entirely suspended, except for the necessaries of life, and the manufacture of military clothing. Our commerce has all gone to Savannah.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.,) Jan. 29.

The Legislature has resolved to decline entering into negotiations with Virginia for maintaining the suspension of hostilities.

From Louisiana.

BATON ROUGE, Jan. 26.—At 10 minutes past one o'clock this afternoon, the following vote was declared on immediate secession—yeas 113, nays 17.

Ordinance of Secession.—The following is the ordinance of secession, as reported by the committee of fifteen to the Convention:

An ordinance to dissolve the Union between the State of Louisiana and other States united with her under the compact entitled the Constitution of the United States of America.

We the people of the State of Louisiana in convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the ordinance passed by us, November 22, 1777, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America, and the amendments to said Constitution, were adopted, and all the laws and ordinances by which Louisiana become a member of the Federal Union, be, and the same are hereby, repealed and abrogated, and the union now subsisting between Louisiana and other States under the name of the United States of America is hereby dissolved.

And we further declare and ordain that the State of Louisiana have resumed the rights and powers heretofore delegated to the Government of the United States of America, and her citizens are absolved from allegiance to said Government.

And we further declare and ordain that all rights acquired and vested under the Constitution of the United States, or any act of Congress or treaty, or any law of this State, not incompatible with this ordinance, shall remain in force and have the same effect as if this ordinance had not been passed.

The following resolution was also referred to the convention with the ordinance:

Resolved, That we, the people of Louisiana recognize the free navigation of the Mississippi river and its tributaries by all friendly States bordering thereon.

Also, that we recognize the right of egress and ingress of the mouth of the Mississippi river by all friendly States and powers, and do hereby declare our willingness to enter into stipulations to guarantee the execution of these rights.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 26.—Cannon are being fired in various parts of the city in honor of our independence. The Pelican flag floats proudly from all prominent points. The whole community are wild with delight.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 29.—Yesterday, Secretary Dix telegraphed to the Collector of New Orleans, to apply to the Governor of Louisiana to revoke the act of seizing the Government Hospital and ordering 260 patients to be removed, in order that the building might be occupied as barracks by the State troops. He denounces it as an act of outrageous barbarity—disgraceful to any age or country.

This morning a reply was sent to Secretary Dix, stating that the hospital affair has been satisfacterily arranged. The Government retains the hospital.

From Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Jan 26.—Hon. T. J. Judge has been appointed commissioner to Washington by the Governor to treat relative to the forts, arsenals, custom-house, etc., in this State.

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 29.—The Convention in secret session last night, adopted a resolution instructing their delegates to the Southern Convention to insist upon the enactment by that body of such measures as would forever prevent the opening of the African slave trade.

To day they passed a supplementary ordinance, authorizing the Governor to carry into effect the previous ordinance for the protection of the defences on the Gulf coast—also, an ordinance adopting as the laws of Alabama the laws of the United States in relation to patents; securing the rights of invention to citizens of all the slave States.

The Convention has adjourned to the 4th March.

U. S. Judge Campbell, of Alabama, it is now quite certain, will resign by March 4th, if not before.

COLLECTOR AT MOBILE.—Thaddeus Sanford, Esq., collector of customs for the port of Mobile, under the U. S. government, has been appointed to that office by the convention of Alabama, and directed to proceed, as heretofore, collecting duties issuing clearances, etc., only in the name and by the authority of the State of Alabama, instead of that of the United States.

The Southern Secession Convention meets at Montgomery on the 4th of February, and there will be representations from six States. It is their intention now after organizing, to adjourn until the 25th of February, for the purpose of giving Virginia and other States time to take action. They have been assured that unless some adjustment is made by the 25th, Virginia will join her sister States in the South.

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 30.

The Convention of Alabama have adopted resolutions forever preventing the re-opening of the African slave trade. The Convention on yesterday adjourned to 4th of March.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The most sensible move yet made, so considered by many is Montgomery's proposition, that all the members of Congress, immediately resign their seats, to take effect 21st Feb., and that arrangements be made for the election of their successors, to meet on the 22nd February, fresh from the people, in order that they may adjust the political difficulties.

The proposition has received the following signatures:

From Pennsylvania—Messrs. Montgomery and Florence.

From Virginia—Messrs. Clemens, Bocock, Martin, Garnett, Jenkins, Edmondson and Dejarnett.

From Tennessee—Messrs Wright and Avery.

From New Jersey—Mr. Reggs.

From Louisianna—Mr. Taylor.

From Indiana—Messrs. Davis, Niblack, Holman and English.

From Kentucky—Messrs. Burnett, Stevenson, Simms, Brown and Peyton.

From North Carolina—Mr. Smith.

From Delaware—Mr. Whitely.

From Wisconsin—Mr. Larrabee.

From New York—Mr. Sickles.

From California—Mr. Scott.

From Missouri—Messrs. Craig and Anderson.

From Maryland—Messrs. Hughes and Kunkel.

From Illinois—Messrs. Fouch, Logan and McClernand—the last named representative adding, "because it will facilitate a just settlement."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—The proceedings of Congress yesterday are interesting. In the Senate Mr. King introduced a bill authorizing the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property. It was referred to the Military Committee. A bill, introduced by Mr. Wilson, for the better organization of the militia of the District of Columbia, was referred to the same committee. The Pacific Railroad bill was taken up and discussed. Various amendments were agreed to. An amendment providing for the Central route only was negatived—22 to 25. The bill was reported to the Senate, and the discussion was continued till the adjournment. In the House the debate on the report of the Cimmittee of Thirty three was resumed, and Messrs. Stevens, of Pennsylvania; Harris, of Maryland; Winslow, of North Carolina; and Van Wyck, of New York, made speeches on the troubles of the nation now pending.

WASHINGTON, Jan, 31—In the Senate yesterday, the Philadelphia working men's memorial was presented by Mr. Bigler.

Messrs. Cameron and Bigler endorsed it in a few brief remarks. The former (Cameron) said that he was willing to make concession for the sake of peace.

Mr. Mason objected to the term concession in such an application. The South wanted no concession; she wanted her rights.

The Pacific Railway bill was passed—yeas 37, nays 14.

House.—Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, presented the ordinance of the State, and withdrew, with the expression of his regret for the necessity for his doing so. He exhorted the Republicans to do something to restore peace to a distracted country.

Mr. Reynolds, of N. Y., from the Committee of Five, reported a bill authorizing the President to call out the militia in certain cases.

Mr. Branch, of N. C., presented a counter report.

Mr. John Cochrane, of N. Y., presented another report against secession, and also against coercion. He also reported a bill to the effect, that when the revenue laws in any State are obstructed, the President may issue his proclamation suspending said laws in said State, to be revived if she returns to the Union. The report was recommitted.

The President sent a message informing the House that he had signed the Kansas Admission Bill. Martin F. Conway was subsequently sworn in as the Representative of the State of Kansas, and took his seat accordingly.

The report of the Committee of Thirty-Three was taken up. Mr. Conklin, of New York, denounced the secessionists as apostates and rebels. He made a semi-abolition speech. He would, however, do something for the border States, but would not vote to re-establish the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. Stevenson, of Ky., said that if Mr. Conklin was a fair exponent of the Republican views and intentions, there was no prospect whatever of an adjustment. But he still hoped that the Border State Convention would be able to do something.—The Crittenden propositions offered an equitable basis.

Mr. Howard, of Ohio, made a speech in favor of conciliation and compromise.

Mr. Morris, of Pennsylvania, wished to banish this agitating question of slavery from Congress. He favored the report of the Committee of Thirty-Three. If he could not get this, he would take the Border States' resolutions, or submit the whole matter to the people.

ALL FOR LOVE.—Another Juliet is noticed in the California papers. A young girl, betrothed to the gallant young fireman, Barrier, recently killed at San Francisco, begged to see his remains before burial. In the dea h chamber she swallowed poison, but being observed, her life was saved.

A Probable Settlement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The reporter of the New York Herald under this date says:—I learn from good authority that Mr. Lincoln has written a letter to one of his Cabinet Ministers, which confirms the statement made in my despatch in today's HERALD, that he will not object to the Border State proposition if his party will agree upon it as a basis of settlement. This letter was yesterday shown to a distinguished member of the Virginia Legislature, who is a candidate for higher honors, and he expressed himself well satisfied with the suggestions of Mr. Lincoln, and paid him a high compliment for comprehending the subject so well, and manifesting a disposition to respond to the demands of the times before his party acted, thereby showing that he is a leader, and not a demagogue.

It is now certain that all the influence of incoming republican administration will be thrown in favor of a speedy settlement of our national difficulties. I state what I know, when I affirm that letters have been read in this city, within the last two days, from eminent chiefs of the republican party, fresh from an interchange of opinion with the President elect, urgently counselling the republicans in Congress to adopt speedy measures of pacification.

It is further known that all the leaders have been in conference during the last forty-eight hours, devising some mode of settlement.

A WESTERN RAILROAD SNOWED IN.—Information from Northern Missouri, states that the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad is completely blocked up with snow from Brookfield East, and its operations are at a stand-still, and have been so for nearly a week. There are seven trains snowed in along the road, all of which are out of fuel. The snow along the route is nearly two feet deep, and badly drifted.

MARRIED.

In this county, on the 27th ult., by Joab Hiatt, Esq., Woodson Davis to Emily Jane Thrift—all of Guilford.

In Alamance county, on the 16th ult., Mr. S. P. Holt to Miss Mary A. Thompson—all of Alamance.

In Onslow county, on the 20th Dec., Rev. D. C. Johnson, of the N. C. Conference, to Miss Mollie, eldest daughter of J. W. Thompson, Esq.

In Washington, N. C., on the 27th ult., Mr. Shadrick Harris to Miss Sallie Ann Hobbs.

In Hyde county, on the 9th ult., Mr. Oliver Gibbs to Mrs. Anna Sadler.

DIED.

In Tarboro, on the 16th ult., Mrs. Mary Pittman, the wife of Dr. N. J. Pittman, in the 23d year of her age.

In Drew county, Arkansas, on the 25th of December, of Pneumonia, Aaron T. Moore, in the 27th year of his age. He moved from New Hanover county in 1858.

In Pittsylvania county, Va., on the 9th ult., in the 71st year of her age, Mrs. Susan W. Banks, wife of the late Wm. B. Banks, formerly of Halifax Va.

In Cumberland county, on 13th ult., Lucius C. Page, only son of the late Nelson Page, Esq., in the 19th year of his age.

COMMERCIAL.

Greensboro Market.

Reported especially for The Times, by B. L. C.

Feb. 1.—Bacon 12½@13c. Beef 5@6c. Beeswax 25c. Butter 25c. Coffee 19@20c. Candles, tallow 10@12c.—Adamantine 25@30c.—Sperm 40@45c. Corn 60c. Meal 65c. Chickens 10@15c. Eggs 10@12c. Flour $6@8. Lard 12½@15c. Hay 40c. Oats 40@45c. Peas, yellow 60c, white $1. Pork $7. Rice 7c. Salt $2½@2¾. Sugar, brown 10@12½c, loaf 15c, crushed 15c, clarified 14c. Tallow 12½@15c. Wheat $1@1.10. Fruit—dried apples 3@4c. per lb. Peaches, unpealed 6@8c. pealed 8c.

NORFOLK MARKET.

Reported weekly by Ruffin and Bain, Com. Merchants.

Jan. 29.—Flour—Family 7.25, Extra 8.75, Superfine 8.00. Wheat—white 1.25@1.30; red 1.00@1.15.—Spirits Turpentine 35@36. Rosin 1.35. Corn—white and mixed 60c, yellow 62. Bacon—hams 13@16c, sides 12@13c.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Jan. 31.—Turpentine—Virgin 3.50, yellow dip 3.00, hard 2.50 ₱ bbl. Spirits Turpentine—County sales 34c. ₱ gal. for New York bbls. Rosin—Pale 2.75 ₱ bbl.; Tar—1.80 ₱ bbl.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

Jan. 28.—Sales of cotton to-day 18,500 bales. Middlings 10¾@11c.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Jan. 30.—Cotton active 12½ cents. Flour—Southern 5.85@6.10. Wheat—Southern Red 1.48. Corn Mixed 59@63.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Jan. 29.—Wheat—New crop white 1.45@1.50; red 1.35@1.40. Corn—White and yellow 60.

PETERSBURG MARKET.

Jan. 29.—Wheat—White 1.50@1.60; Red 1.35@1.40. Corn—mixed 60½. Corn—flour 6. Bacon 12c. Flour—sup. 6.50@7.00; extra 7.50@8.00; family 8.50@9.00.

RICHMOND MARKET.

Jan. 29.—Tobacco—Lugs, common and good, at 3½@4½; leaf, 4½@5½@6½. Wheat—Red 1.35@1.45; white 1.55c.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NEW SELF-RULING LETTER ENVELOPE.—The curious little device of discovering lines to guide the pen in the superscription of letter-envelopes, but one year ago only known in a few select circles—has already become so famous, and the demand for it so great, that some more general arrangement for supplying the envelopes combining this improvement is imperatively necessary.

Adopted first in their private correspondence by a few of the fashionable ladies of New York and Washington, next in the more extensive correspondence of some of the leading business firms of our principal cities, and finally incorporated by the general Government with the stamped envelope, it was the intention of the North-American Envelope Company, who own the patent, to wait its general introduction through the Post-Office. But the interest and curiosity it has excited wherever introduced, which is almost without a parallel in the history of invention, and the consequent dissatisfaction with the monopoly of this invention by the Government, have induced the Company, with the approbation of the Post-office Department, to offer it generally to the trade in its unofficial form, or without the United States stamp attached.

The Self-Ruling Envelopes without the stamp annexed will be manufactured in every variety of size, style, and color, and sold at about the usual prices of ordinary envelopes of the same quality. Letter correspondents, in localities where they are not already upon sale, should request their booksellers to order them, or if desiring them either with a one or a three cent stamp, should inquire for them at the Post-Office. As it is impossible for the Company to furnish specimens to satisfy mere curiosity, it would state, in reply to the many applications from all sections, that they can always be obtained of Postmasters, or by requesting them to send to Washington for them.—Stationers, merchants, and others desiring *unstamped* Self-Ruling Envelopes, should apply directly to the Company, as parties are manufacturing an unsightly envelope, ruled on the outside, which is, in many instances, pulled off in answer to orders, for the genuine article, by unprincipled and irresponsible agents.

As the patents held by the Company cover every style of ruling, whether upon the inside of the under-wing, or the back of the envelope, or upon its face, whether by lines or dots, colored or colorless, and as not only the maker but the seller subjects himself to prosecution for infringement, all retail traders will consult their interest and their safety by sending their orders direct to the Company. No person of taste will use an externally ruled envelope; therefore the Company will not for the present issue it, but will hold all persons responsible for a violation of its patent rights in every part of the country, and will thankfully receive notice of any such violation.

Self-Ruling Envelopes will be furnished to agents, neatly put up for sale, in packages of twenty-five each, and twenty packages, or five hundred envelopes in a box, at prices ranging from $1.25 to $4 per thousand. They are furnished of the quality of the ordinary three cent self-ruling stamped envelope, sold at the Post-Office at $2 per thousand. Those of the quality of the one-cent stamped envelope at $1.50. Purchasers are recommended to order these first, and wait for specimens of other qualities to be forwarded with the supplies, to avoid unnecessary correspondence. They will please also in all cases inclose a postage stamp or stamps with all letters requiring an answer; also an extra stamp for specimens, when required to be sent by letter. The individual expense is small, but that to the Company from such neglect, would swell in the aggregate to a very large figure. No applications for exclusive agencies will be entertained. Parties at a distance are recommended to arrange with merchants coming to New York, to have supplies sent with their goods as far as practicable, thus reducing the expense of transportation. All communications addressed to "North-American Envelope Company," 145 Nassau street, New-York.

Orders accompanied with the necessary remittances will be first filled, in case of the inability of the Company to promptly meet the demand. Feb. 2—2w.

CATALOGUE OF GARDEN SEEDS

Warranted the growth of 1860—for sale at the Drug Stores of PORTER & GORRELL, Greensboro, N. C.

ASPARAGUS.
BEANS—
Early yellow 6 weeks,
" Mohawk 6 "
" Valentine.
Extra early Bean.
Large Lima "
Small " "
White Kidney.
BEETS—
Early Blood Turnip.
Long "
White Sugar.
Mangle Wortzel.
BROCOLI.
CABBAGE—
Early York.
Large late Drumhead.
" flat Dutch.
Early Sugar-loaf.
Red Dutch (for pickling)
Large Drum'd Savoy.
" late green glaz'd.
CARROTT—
Long Orange.
Large white Belgian
CAULIFLOWER—
Early Dutch.
CELERY—
White Solid.
Ice Cos.
CORN—
Early Sugar.
Adam's Extra Early.
CRESS, or PEPPERGRASS
CUCUMBERS—
Early Frame.
Long Cluster.
Gherkin, for pickling.
EGG PLANT—large purple.
LETTUCE—
Early white Butter.
" curled Silesia.
Royal Cabbage.
MELON—
Canteloupe.
Nutmeg.
Citron, (for preserving)
NASTURTIUM—
Dwarf Crimson.
OKRA—
Buist Dwarf.
ONION—
White Silver Skin.
Large Red.
PARSLEY. Double curled.
PARSNIPS.
PEAS—
Extra Early May.
Early Tom Thumb.
PEPPER—
Long Cayan.
Red Cherry.
Large Sweet.
PUMPKINS—
Large Cheese
" Field.
Cashaw (crook Neck)
RADISH—
Red Turnip.
White "
Early long Scarlet.
RHUBARB.
SALSAFY, or Oyster Plant.
SQUASH—
Early Bush or Pattypan.
Long Green, or Summer Crook-Neck.
Boli-ta Marrow.
TOMATO—
Large Red.
" Yellow.
Pear Shaped.
TURNIP—
Early flat Dutch or Spring.
SWEET AND MEDICAL HERBS—
Anise,
Caraway.
Coriander,
Fennel,
Lavender,
Sweet Majoram,
Rosemary,
Sage.
GRASS SEEDS—
Red Clover,
Timothy,
Orchard,
Herd, or Red Top,
Mixed Lawn Grass,—finest quality.

Also a full assortment of New, Rare and beautiful Flower Seeds.

Feb. 2

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ORANGES, COCOA-NUTS, LEMONS, CURRANTS, Citron, Seedless Raisins, Maccaroni, &c., just received at the LADIES' CONFECTIONARY, One door West Times Office.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.—This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where a particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this paladium of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is deranged or overthrown. Prepared by

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by PORTER & GORRELL, Greensboro, and all other druggists. Feb. 2—6w.

DR. J. BOYEE FODS' IMPERIAL WINE Bitters are made from a pure and unadulterated wine which is about double the usual strength of other Wines sold in Sarsaparilla or any one herb in the United States; also, from the following valuable Roots, Herbs, &c., viz: St. Lemon's Seal, Spikenard, Canada Cowslip, Camomile Flowers, Gentian, Wild Cherry Tree Bark, and Blackberry. We do not profess to have discovered some hidden secret known only to the Indians of South America, a cure for all diseases which the flesh is heir to; but we do claim to present to the public a truly valuable preparation, which every intelligent physician in the country is cognizant of and recommends.

As a remedy for incipient Consumption, Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Nervous System, Paralysis, Piles, Diseases peculiar to Females, Debility and all cases requiring a tonic, they are unsurpassed. For the aged and infirm, or for persons of a weak constitution, for Ministers of the Gospel, Lawyers, and all public speakers—for dark Rooms, Parlors, Seamstresses, Students, Artists, and all persons leading a sedentary life, they will prove truly beneficial. These Bitters not only CURE, but PREVENT Diseases. Being entirely harmless they may be given to Children and Infants with impunity.

CHAS. WIDDEFIELD & Co., Proprietors,
78 William street, New York.

Sold in Greensboro by
jan30 PORTER & GORRELL.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

TO-NIGHT, LOVE.

A Song—Inscribed to Miss M. A. H——.

BY VERITAS.

To-night, love, to-night
My boat is on the shore,
The moon is shining full and bright,
The clouds have all pass'd o'er.
Then hasten to my side to-night,
I only wait for thee!—
Come, dear one, while my heart is light
And stem the tide with me.

Chorus:

Then o'er the silvery waves I'll guide
My boat so swift and free,
While thou art sitting by my side
I'll fear no billow nor sea.

To-night, love, to-night
The twinkling stars above
Are dancing gaily, in their flight—
Sweet messengers of love.
They count and while pale Luna gazes
Her sweetest smile for thee,
We'll praise the boat that safely leaves
Us—o'er the rolling sea.

AGRICULTURAL.

Deep Ploughing.

We transfer to our columns the following statement from Hon. F. Holbrook of the effects of deep ploughing:

"The land had for many years been under the wasting effects of shallow ploughing and several cropping with rye, until at length it was quite exhausted and abandoned to pasturage, yielding a scant herbage in the early part of the season, but becoming dry and sere by midsummer of the year. My friend found that the surface soil was of little or no account any way but thought that there might be some hope of making productive land of the subsoil. He accordingly commenced upon a piece of the tract of about five acres, once putting in his universal subsoil plow ten inches deep, in the month of November and turned up a subsoil of yellow loam, fine grained and free from stone, and that had never before seen the day. In the Spring following the ploughed land was manured broadcast, at the rate of about twelve cords per acre, and crossed plowed with a sharp steel plow, turning the manure under four or five inches deep. The field was then harrowed, furrowed out in rows each way a tablespoonful of superphosphate put in each hill, and the piece planted with corn. It yielded about seventy bushels of shelled corn to the acre, and the next year a good crop of oats, and is now well set in grass for a mowing field. Other portions of the ancient old plain are now undergoing a similar process of deep plowing and high culture, with good results, and this desert will doubtless soon blossom as the rose.'"

Cultivation of the Pea-nut.

This article is called by a variety of names such as pea-nut, ground pea, pinder, gowber-pea, &c. The ground should be rich and well broken up. It ought to be of such a discription as might be expected to produce a good crop of corn. It ought to be laid off in ridges about three feet apart. A shallow furrow run with a shallow plow along the centre of each ridge prepares the ground for the seed. The pods which contain from one to three peas each, must be broken, and the peas planted in the drill from one foot to eighteen inches apart, and covered with a hoe about one inch and a half deep. They ought to be plowed and hoed three times during the season, to destroy the weeds and keep the ground loose. The pea-vine while growing, sends up a perpendicular stem about a foot high; about this stem many others shoot out in all directions, and run about fifteen inches along the surface of the ground. Those runners have joints about an inch and a-half apart. At each joint a strong root strikes down into the ground about two inches deep; at the end of this root the pea-pod is formed, and there comes to maturity.—Some farmers cover these lateral vines with earth, while others leave them bare all the time. It is not agreed which is the better mode. When ripe, one bunch of vines will have from one to two quarts of peas. Some planters cultivate them in hills like corn, but I prefer drills. One acre will produce from thirty-five to fifty bushels of peas, which usually sell at $1 per bushel in our markets.

Honor to the Farmer.

Who would not be a farmer? Who being a farmer, does not experience a feeling of pride, rejoicing in exultation at the reflection that he is one, and one desirious of dignifying and honoring himself as such, and the profession to which he has sworn allegiance? None we hope. Read then the following, and let your hope be strengthened:

The Carthagenians carried the art of farming to a higher degree than any contemporary nation. Mago, the celebrated Carthagenian General wrote no less than twenty eight works on agricultural subjects which were translated into the Latin by a decree of the Roman Senate.

Cato who was a celebrated statesman orator and general of Rome, derived his great honor from a voluminous work he wrote on agriculture.

Cincinnatus was found at his plow when called to the command of the Roman armies.

Elisha was taken from the plow, where he was plowing with twelve yoke of oxen, when Elijah cast his mantle upon him and constituted him a prophet

*****

We are naturally palsied, and lame, and halt with sin; but when Jesus says to us, "Repent and your sins shall be forgiven," we are strengthened and encouraged to arise, and walk in the paths of righteousness. We leave our burden of sin behind us, *and take up our bed* and carry it along with us; that is, in our duty we find our rest.

OUR HOMES.

A Boiled Dish.

Almost every family has a dinner, as often as once a week, of what is popularly called a "boiled dish," and which, properly cooked, is one of the best dishes in the world; but all cooks do not know the best way to boil corned beef. The common method, in order to make it tender, being to put it into cold water, and let beef and water come gradually to boil. This certainly makes beef tender, but it also extracts the strength and juice. A better way is to wait until the water boils before putting in the beef; it will then be equally tender, and will retain all its strengthening and juicy properties. Many housekeepers suppose that putting meat in hot water inevitably renders it hard and tough, and so it will if the water is only hot; but if it boils the effect will be the reverse. Just as putting a discolored table cloth in hot water will set the stains, but put it up in boiling water and it will take them clean out. The same rule applies to all boiled meats. Hams, after boiling four or five hours, according to size, should be taken out, the skins taken off and cracker and bread crumbs grated over them, and then baked in a brisk oven for one hour. A leg of mutton can be treated successfully in the same way, only it does not require to be boiled so long. Of course the boiling process should be gentle.

It don't Pay.

What follows is to be read carefully. The sting of the age is in it. The social trouble of the time is laid bare, and the veiled Isis of our too busy life stands with uncovered face, gazing at us with sad, dreaming, waning eyes, and pointing to a line of shadows more fearful than the witches summoned before Macbeth, the terrible ghosts of dyspepsia, divorce, loveless homes, and suicide. Read it, and say if it does not come home to the business and bosoms of almost every one of us.

No one cares for advice they imagine doesn't offer pleasure enough to make the performance of it pay. This is literally a golden age. Everything must pay. It must pay for youth to show attention to old age. It must pay for society to be sociable. It must pay for friends to keep up a show of friendship. It must pay for enemies to be foes. I scarcely think our sordid souls would allow us to lie down or get up, to take time from business to eat, drink, or rest, if we were not forced to acknowledge it "would pay." The appeasing of hunger, the refreshment of sleep, the recreation of rest, standing in our mercenary sight in the same light as postage stamps—just as good as gold.

The old fashionable days, when men went courting and girls had beaux who popped the question, have gone forever. They would not pay now-a-days. Young men now pay attention; young ladies have their admirers; it isn't necessary to do any courting, and then they get married in most businesslike manner. It is the only way that would pay. It doesn't pay for husbands to sit down to a cosy cup of tea with wifey, tell the news, or kiss the baby; he can only swallow his food in the most abstracted manner, pass his cup to his "lady," without speaking or looking at her; frown that the cross baby isn't kept out of sight, and grumble because there may be a chill on his biscuit. The lady doesn't feel hurt at this—it wouldn't pay for her to feel bad over it—and she goes out after tea where she knows there are people who will notice her neat new dress and pretty face. By and by somebody goes to his bed-room, takes out a little oblong case of rose-wood, abstracts a pistol, loads, cocks, and it fires straight into his own heart. His "lady" has lost him, friends blame him. No use of living any longer—it actually wouldn't *pay*.

We have always a plea for the absence from home—always an excuse for the late return, the neglected favor, the forgotten promise. Business, business, is our watchword and constant cry—no time for wife, or home, or bairns. What is divorce but the ghost of business? It crawls along the deserted halls of affection, lays its cold hand on the heart, fires its abstracted gaze far away from home—feels with its slimy fingers for those tender heart strings—lays hold of them—breaks them. Man and wife are put asunder—business stands between and parts them. They grieve, they are angered, they are divorced. Women have faults enough, Heaven knows! my grumbling self acknowledges it readily; still I would be their defender in some things. We can work to live, but it is not necessary that we should live to work. Morever, many a pastime comes under that hydra-headed monster, yclept business, which has no right to be there. I have many married acquaintances. I often see them linger at the office long after business chatting with some pleasant dropperin, or whiffing away at the silent cigar.

The tea table is perhaps waiting at home—the wife perhaps watching at the door. The tardy loiterer comes at last, declaring that he was unavoidably detained by business. If the wife grows jealous of this bugbear, which keeps her husband from her all day long, and sends him home at night so fatigued he cannot sit up to chat, what has he to say to her but that a man with a family is forced to work; and be he a lawyer, doctor, editor, preacher, scavenger, or bricklayer, the cry is forever the same. Some wives wear an apologetic look always on their faces in the presence of their husbands, as though they would say: "I am sorry to be such a burden to you; sorry that you are so unfortunate as to have a wife and little ones. I hope you will excuse us, we would not be here if we could help it." And no doubt the poor woman means it—no doubt she dreams sometimes of the deep cold rivers, which wrap their waves round aching hearts and say, "Peace, be still." No doubt, when Sunday comes, she forgets to join in that part of the litany which prays for deliverance from sudden death, and she learns to look at her little children pityingly, and to whisper mournfully, as she bends above them in their cradle, "How little you dream poor darlings, what a terrible sorrow life is."

The fashionable woman takes a different course. The world knows what that is; but in either case, man is as blameable as woman. The Bible tells us there is a time for all things—after marriage a man has no right to forget there is a time for rest, and to devote the whole of it to business. Let him count the number of times his heart beats in one day, and make up his mind to set aside a certain measure of its pulsations for "home, sweet home."

Madeira Cake.

Whisk four fresh eggs until they are as light as possible; then, continuing still to whisk them, throw in by slow degrees the following ingredients in the order in which they are written—six ounces of dry, pounded and sifted sugar; six of flour, also dried and sifted; four ounces of butter just dissolved, but not heated; the rind of a fresh lemon; and the instant before the cake is moulded, beat well in the third of a teaspoonful of carbonate of soda; bake it an hour in moderate oven. In this, as in all compositions of the same nature, observe particularly that each portion of butter must be beaten into the mixture until no appearance of it remains before the next is added; and if this be done, and the preparation be kept light by constant and light whisking, the cake will be as good, if not better, than if the butter were creamed. Candied citron can be added to the paste, but it is not needed.

Miscellaneous.

SEVEN YEARS!—The seven years of unrivalled success attending the "COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION," have made it a household word throughout every quarter of the country.

Under the auspices of this popular Institution, over three hundred thousand homes have learned to appreciate—by beautiful works of art on their walls, and choice literature on their tables, the great benefits derived from becoming a subscriber.

Subscriptions are now being received in a ratio unparalleled with that of any previous year.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Any person can become a member by subscribing three dollars, for which they will receive—

1st. The large and superb steel engraving, 30x38 inches entitled, "*Falstaff Mustering his Recruits.*"

2nd. One copy, one year, of that elegantly illustrated magazine, "*The Cosmopolitan Art Journal.*"

3rd. Four admissions, during the season, to "*The Gallery of Paintings*," 548 Broadway, N. Y.

In addition to the above benefits, there will be given to subscribers, as gratuitous premiums, over *Five hundred beautiful Works of Art*, comprising valuable paintings, marbles, portions, outlines, &c., forming a truly national benefit.

The superb Engraving, which every subscriber will receive, entitled "Falstaff Mustering his Recruits," is one of the most beautiful and popular engravings ever issued in this country. It is done on steel, in fine line and stipple, and is printed on heavy plate paper, 30 by 38 inches, making a most choice ornament, suitable for the walls of either the library, parlor or office. Its subject is the celebrated scene of Sir John Falstaff receiving, in Justice Shallow's office, the recruits which have been gathered for the "ragged regiment." It could not be furnished by the trade for less than five dollars.

The Art Journal is too well known to the whole country to need commendation. It is a magnificently illustrated magazine of Art, containing Essays, Stories, Poems, Gossip, &c., by the very best writers in America.

The Engraving is sent to any part of the country by mail, with safety, being packed in a cylinder, postage prepaid.

Subscriptions will be received until the evening of the the 31st of January, Inst, at which time the books will be closed and the premiums be given to subscribers.

No person is restricted to a single subscription. Those remitting $15 are entitled to five memberships and to one extra Engraving for their trouble.

Subscriptions from California, the Canadas, and all Foreign Countries, must be $5.00 instead of $3, in order to defray extra postage, &c.

For further particulars send for a copy of the elegantly illustrated *Art Journal*, presented the handsome Engravings in America. It contains Catalogue of Premiums, and numerous superb engravings. Regular price, 50 cts. per number. Specimen copies, however, will be sent to those wishing to subscribe, on receipt of 6 cents in stamps or coin. Address, C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. A.,

548 Broadway, New York.

N. B.—Subscriptions received and forwarded by COLE & ALBRIGHT, Agents for Greensboro and vicinity, where specimen Engravings and Art Journal can be seen.

A NEW BOOK. DRIFTWOOD ON THE SEA OF LIFE. A collection of Tales, Sketches and Poems, by Willie Ware. Published by James Challen & Son, Philadelphia; Sheldon & Co. New York; Brown & Taggard, Boston.

From the Independent Press.

To all who have read his elegant productions of prose and poetry, it is enough to warrant its success to know that it comes from the pen of Willie Ware.

From the New York Dispatch.

DRIFTWOOD ON THE SEA OF LIFE.—Under the above title, one of our most favored contributors is about to publish a volume that cannot fail to be agreeable, to not only our readers, but more familiar with the soul-pictures, certain published over the style of striking off the initials of the Prodigy, public at large. Willie Ware is a young but powerful and dashing writer—one who is destined to make his mark on the literature of the age, and should, therefore, in his early efforts, (which, by the way, are far from being crude) neither thought or words be encouraged.

From the Valley State.

GET IT.—Willie Ware announces in our advertising columns that his new book will shortly appear. We hope many of our readers will secure this work, as it will be a valuable addition to every library. Send your name to the publisher at once, and when the book is published send the money and get it.

From the Hardyman (Ky.) Mail.

We can assure our readers that the forthcoming volume will be one of no ordinary degree of merit—that it will be "a feast of good things" for the intellectual appetite. Its very name is highly poetical.

☞ Single copies sent to any address, free of postage, on the receipt of $1.00. Address WILLIE WARE, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wholesale Orders to JAMES CHALLEN & SON, Jan. 8, 1861. Philadelphia, Pa.

1860.....NEW STORE.....1860

GRAND DISPLAY of Fall and Winter GOODS. *DRUCKER, HEILBRUN & CO.* are now receiving, and will continue to receive during the present season, the most complete assortment of DRY GOODS, BONNETS, CLOTHING, HATS CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, HARDWARE, JEWELRY, GROCERIES, &c., ever brought to this market. Possessing unusual facilities for the purchase of goods from the very first class Commission, Importing, Manufacturing Houses in the North, they are thus enabled to *defy competition* in any Goods in their line. In

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HATS, and
SHOES

they call special attention, and in the GROCERY LINE they will not be undersold. Call on us before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the NEW STORE.

DRUCKER, HEILBRUN & WOLFF.
East Market Street, Greensboro.

LEGISLATIVE DIRECTORY.—Interesting Work.—Just published a Correct Directory of the Legislature of North Carolina, giving the name, birth place, age, residence, occupation, politics and boarding house of each member of the present Legislature. It has also an interior view of the Senate Chamber and House of Commons, designating the seat occupied by each member. It is also accompanied with two large tables; one showing the popular vote for President, of all the States from 1824 up to 1860, and the other showing the vote of North Carolina, by counties, from 1840 to 1860. It also contains the names, ages, birth-places, &c., of the Clerks and Door-keepers; and a list of all the State officers, public works, &c. The whole is published in a volume of fifty pages, and will be sent to any portion of the State, postpaid on receipt of fifty cents. Address

JOHN NICHOLS, Publisher, Raleigh, N. C.

HESPER: and other POEMS.—By THEO. H. HILL. The undersigned has now in press, a volume of poems bearing the above title. Mr. Hill is well-known in this community, as the author of many fugitive poems, which—published anonymously—have "gone the rounds of the press"—sparkling, as pure gems, wherever set.

Having now reclaimed these wandering waifs, he presents them to the public—with others hitherto unpublished, and his publisher would only ask for them a cordial reception—impartial criticism.

The volume, a neat 12mo, will be sent by mail, free of postage. Price $1 per copy. Orders should be forwarded at once to the subscriber, as but a small edition will be published. A liberal discount to the Trade.

HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Jan. 1 1861. N. C. Book Store.

LADIES' CONFECTIONERY.—Mrs. J. W. ALBRIGHT, (2 doors west of the Times Office,) would inform the Ladies of Greensboro and vicinity, that she has just received a large and beautiful assortment of CANDIES, FRUITS, NUTS, PICKLES, PRESERVES, Crystalized Fruits, Toys, Crackers, &c. Her selections being made especially for the Ladies, she respectfully solicits, and confidentally expects a liberal share of their patronage.

☞ Having made an engagement with one of the most experienced bakers in the State, orders for Parties, embracing Cakes, Candies, Nuts, Fruits, &c., can be filled, which for style and price, will defy competition.

$100 PER MONTH!—Any young man can make One Hundred Dollars in one month, with Tools for cutting Stencil Plates for marking clothes, books, &c.; which tools I will furnish for $10. Try it. All money at my risk, if registered. Address,

JUSTIN S. CRESSY.
may19-6m Drawer 23, Hillsdale, Michigan.

LAMPS, LAMPS, LAMPS, LAMPS—In consequence of gas having been lately introduced into our place, we have left on our hands a large assortment of Kerosine Lamps, which we propose to sell for less than the original cost. We can furnish lamps suited to churches, academies, parlors or kitchens. Call at the Drug Store may5 PORTER & GORRELL.

NOTICE.—All persons having Accounts with me, or with COLE & AMIS, are requested to come and settle the same, as my books must be closed.

B. L. COLE.

Mr. C. W. Woollen, or W. H. Faucett is authorized to make settlements in my absence. B. L. C.

Jan. 19—tf.

ROCK ISLAND JEANS, A LARGE Assortment for SALE, at
Sept. 8. DRUCKER, HEILBRUN &CO'S.

Richmond.

CHAS. H. ANDERSON.....ALEXIUS GREEN.....JNO. A. HAWES.

ANDERSON, GREEN & HAWES, (Successors to Aug. Anderson & Co.) Wholesale dealers in Ribbons, Bonnets and Millinery Goods, 101 Main Street, *RICHMOND, VA.* aug. 25—6m.

CARLTON, CHAMBERLAIN, & CO., No. 111 Main Street, *RICHMOND*, Virginia, Wholesale Dealers in Boots, Shoes, Hats, Sole Leather, French and American Calf Skins, Shoe Thread, writing and wrapping Paper, Trunks, Twine, &c. Also of their own manufacture heavy sewed Brogans, suitable for Plantation and Railroad hands. They keep always on hand the largest and best selected stock of goods in their line, to be found in this market—all of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms. aug. 25—6m.

1860....FALL TRADE....DIRECT IMPORTATION....1860.

CLARKSON, ANDERSON & CO., No. 106 Main Street, *RICHMOND, VA.*, IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, AND "ANCHOR" BUILTING CLOTHS, have received, per ship "Swan Hinks," direct to this port, their Fall importation of fine and heavy Hardware, and from the manufacturers in the Eastern States, goods of American make, to which they invite the attention of the merchants of Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina, guaranteeing to sell as cheap as can be bought in any city, North or East. They are also agents for Fairbanks' very celebrated Scales, which they sell at manufacturers' prices. Orders shall receive their prompt and careful attention. Sept. 1—4y.

DIME HOTEL and RESTAURANT, Kept on the *EUROPEAN PLAN*, 84 Main Street, *RICHMOND, VA.* Lodging Room by the DAY, WEEK or MONTH. ☞ MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

Sept. 1—6m. W. H. HAYWARD.

GEORGE L. BIDGOOD, Bookseller, STATIONER and dealer in FANCY ARTICLES, Agent of the Book and Tract Depository of the Virginia Conference, No. 101 Main street, one door below Messrs. Rent, Palmer & Co.'s, *RICHMOND, VA.*, keeps on hand one of the largest and most complete assortment of Books in his line, in the South—and at publisher's Rates. Special attention to orders. Sept. 1—6m.

RICHARDSON & CO., deal exclusively in, and keep for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, at their Warerooms, No. 80 Main street, *RICHMOND, VA.*, all kinds of *CARPETINGS, MATTINGS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS*, Curtain Goods, Window Shades, Table Oil Cloths, Piano and Table Covers, &c. They will have made to order Carpets, Oil Cloths, Window Curtains and Shades. We have received our imported Goods for the Fall trade, and are now prepared to offer buyers a splendid Stock to select from, of goods in our line—the assortment, embracing goods from the lowest to the highest prices, that will be sold at moderate profits. In our Curtain department will be found the latest styles of material with all the trimmings, fixtures, &c., of the best kind. Visitors to the City are cordially invited to examine our stock. Sept. 8—6m.

R. L. DICKINSON, (successor to Binford, Dickinson & Weisiger,) manufacturers of all kinds of Silk and Fur Hats, and wholesale dealer in Hats, Caps, Ladies' and Children's Furs, No. 78 Main st., Richmond, Va. tarhill-ly

THOS. W. SMITH.....FAN'D. RHODES.....G. W. WILSON.....W. S. HUIE.

SMITH, RHODES & CO., Importers and dealers in Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Saddlery, Anchor Belting Cloth, &c., No. 22, Pearl Street, *RICHMOND, VA.* aug. 25—6m.

WADSWORTH, TURNER & CO., *RICHMOND, VA.*, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic *DRY GOODS*, and sole Agents for Virginia, of the celebrated "Rock Island C. Woolen Company," Kerseys, Jeans and Cassimeres. We offer to the Trade, a large stock of the best Foreign Fabrics, selected by our resident Agent in Europe, and imported direct to this market; and also a complete and full assortment of American Goods, both purchased by, and consigned to us, at such rates, as to offer as great inducements to purchasers, as can possibly be presented in any other market. Sept. 1—4m.

Petersburg.

ENGINES, SAW MILLS, Mill Gearing, Horse Powers and Threshers, Tobacco Screws and Mills, Hydraulic Presses, Cotton Gin Irons, &c., on hand and made to order. Above is a cut of a labor-saving Tobacco Screw which carries its lever back and forward without change. Our Power and Thresher will thresh 250 bushels wheat per day, with four horses.

TAPPEY & LUMSDEN, *Petersburg, Va.*,
Sept. 8—1y. Opposite Jarratt's Hotel.

HATS, CAPS, FURS &c.—At No. 17 Sycamore Street, *PETERSBURG, VA.* I wish to make known to COUNTRY MERCHANTS and purchasers generally, that I have received my *full Stock of HATS, CAPS, FURS, &c.*, which is very large and varied and embraces all the new and desirable styles and qualities, from the cheapest Negro Hats and Caps, to the finest dress Hats for gentlemen. I have taken great care in the selection of this stock, and from my long experience in the business feel justified in saying, that it cannot be surpassed by any other establishment north or south. *Country Merchants* are particularly invited to call and examine, with the assurance that my prices and terms shall be satisfactory. [mh. 24-1y] JAMES E. WOLFF

STRANGERS Visiting Petersburg always wish to see every thing of interest. An hour can be spent in the large Establishment of J. T. YOUNG, corner of Bank and Sycamore streets, to a better advantage than at any other place in this city. If you do not wish to purchase anything, the proprietor or clerks will take the greatest pleasure in showing all the latest styles of Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, and explain the difference in quality and prices. If you should find any thing to suit your fancy, you can rest assured it will not be misrepresented as to the quality. An unlimited invitation is extended to all.

J. T. YOUNG.

N. B.—Watches repaired by the best workmen, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Jewelry mended in the best manner and made to look as good as new, at the Marble Front. aug. 25—6m.

1860.....SPRING STOCK.....1860

WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERY. The subscriber has received, and begs to call the attention of wholesale dealers to his splendid stock of Confectioneries, Fruits, Nuts, Fancy Goods, Pickles, Preserves, Brandy Peaches, Cordials, Syrups, Sardines, Soda, Nutmegs, Scotch Ale, London Porter, Matches, Blacking, Perfumery, Soaps, Playing Cards, Baskets, Musical Instruments, Toys, Matches, Porte Monnaies, &c., &c., &c. Also, a large variety of Nouns, usually to be found in similar establishments. New arrivals of Choice Fruits, Nuts, &c., tri-weekly, from Baltimore and New York.

☞ Orders solicited, and promptly and faithfully executed.

A. BUTTS, JR.,
(Successor to S. H. MARKS.)
march24-1y No. 82 Sycamore st., Petersburg, Va

BOOT AND SHOE STORE!—Having purchased of J. B. F. BOONE his entire stock of Boots and Shoes, the undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Greensboro and surrounding country, that they intend keeping a

GOOD ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

and other articles connected with that line of business always on hand—which they are determined to sell very low, and for CASH ONLY.

☞ Opposite Brittain's Hotel.

July 21-tf B. G. GRAHAM & CO.

LITTLE ONES' CORNER.

The Bible.

The holy Book is all divine,
To man in mercy given,
Its truths all radiant and benign,
With beams of living lustre shine,
And gild the path to heaven.

Upon this life's uneven way,
As we are swiftly driven,
It sheds a bright, celestial ray,
It points to an eternal day,
And bids us strive for heaven.

If grief's dark shadow o'er us fall,
Like sable robe of even,
If gloomy doubts the heart appal,
How sweet the cheering accents fall,
Look up 'tis bright in heaven!

It soothes the anguish of the heart,
By sin and sorrow riven,
Its rays divine sweet peace impart,
Allay the poisoned inward smart,
And whisper, Pure is heaven.

When earthly friends and comfort die,
How blest the promise given?
It shows a home beyond the sky,
And bids us, Abba, Father, cry
To him who is in heaven.

To all who in its truths confide,
A hope divine is given;
That they through grace shall firm abide,
And every threatening storm outride,
And rest, at last, in heaven,

What though the surging billows roar,
What though by tempests driven,
The raging storm will soon be o'er,
And they shall reach that peaceful shore,
Where shines the light of heaven.

And when the earth is veiled in gloom,
When mould'ring graves are riven,
Then rising from the opening tomb,
Arrayed in life's immortal bloom,
With songs ascend to heaven.

From the Richmond Christian Advocate.

The Captive Israelitish Maiden.

We are told in the fifth chapter of Second Kings that in one of the incursions made by the bands of the Syrians into the land of Israel, a little maid of the Israelites was taken prisoner, carried into the land of Syria and sold into slavery. It so happened that this little girl became the property of Naaman, the Captain of the host of the King of Syria. "Now Naaman was a great man with his master, and honorable, because by him the Lord had given deliverance unto Syria: he was also a mighty man in valor, but" (alas for human greatness!) "he was a leper."

The Leprosy is a loathsome, contagious disease—considered incurable in those days by any human means. Its victims were cut off from society, and, consequently, lingered out a miserable existence. Such was the fate of Naaman. All his world'ly honors therefore availed him nothing.—But, no doubt, he was a kind master to the little maiden, and she, in her turn, was grateful for the kind treatment she received in a strange land. She therefore said to her mistress, "Would God my Lord were with the prophet that is in Samaria! for he would recover him of his leprosy."

There in a heathen land, surrounded by idolators to whom the worship of the true God was unkown, she did not forget the God of her fathers, nor the man of God, from whose lips, she doubtless had heard words of wisdom and instruction. Prompted by a desire to teach the knowledge of the true God, and a sense of gratitude to her benefactors, this little missionary addressed her mistress in the simple but beautiful language above quoted, "Would God my Lord were with the Prophet that is in Samaria." What a noble example! What faith in her God and what confidence in the power of the prophet! No doubt seems to have crossed her mind as to the ability or the willingness of the prophet to perform the cure. Though the Syrians and Israelites had long been enemies; though she had been cruelly torn from her parents and country, and reduced to bondage in a strange land, yet in the kindness of her heart, she was willing to do all she could for the cure of her master, and judging others by herself, she doubted not the kindness of the man of God also. In this action she has set an example worthy of all commendation—She has measured up to the exalted standard of christianity. "Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you and persecute you." Noble little maiden! Long as time shall last, or the word of God endure, will her conduct be held up for the admiration and the imitation of mankind.

I Would not be Dishonest for A Half-Penny.

One day a lady in London, stopped at a corner fruit-stand; to buy some plums.—There was plenty of the fruit there heaped up in large and small tin measures. The lady choose what she wanted, and laid down fourpence on the stand.

Now plums had that day fallen in value, but the lady did not know it. The fruiterer saw this, and thought he would quietly keep the odd halfpenny for himself. "He was poor, and the lady had plenty. What was a halfpenny to her?" So he thought.

It happened to be play-hour in the school over the way, and the boys at this moment were clustered round the fruit-stand, like flies about a sugar-basin. One of these boys watched the fourpence go down into the fruiterer's pocket, and when he saw no halfpenny change coming out, he shouted—"The lady has paid too much for her plums. Give her up the halfpenny! I wouldn't be dishonest for a halfpenny!"

The lady turned a gentle look upon the lad.

"Well, my boy," she said, "what sum would you be dishonest for?"

"I?—I, I don't know. I don't want to be dishonest for any money."

"Why did you not say so, then?" It would have sounded more noble. I know that most boys would rather be thought wicked than mean, and they are apt to think that a theft, or a wicked act, upon a large scale, should be considered something above meanness.

"But it seems to me that the spirit which prompts to any act against God or our neighbor, cannot be a noble spirit."

Beautiful things are suggestive of a purer and higher life, and fill us with a mingled love and fear. They have a graciousness that wins us, and an excellence to which we involuntarily do reverence. If you are poor, yet pure and modestly aspiring, keep a vase of flowers on your table, and they will help to maintain your dignity, and secure for you consideration and delicacy of behavior.

Between two friends it is the law of kindness that he who confers the favor should straightway forget it, but he who receives it, never; let him that bestows it, hold his tongue; let him talk, who has received.

A Spanish writer, speaking of a beautiful woman's black eyes, says: "They were mourning for the murders they had committed."

Professional Cards.

J. W. HOWLETT, D. D. S. ..... J. F. HOWLETT.

J. W. HOWLETT & SON, DENTISTS, Greensboro, N. C. 1-1y

JOHN W. PAYNE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, having permanently located in Greensboro, will attend the courts of Guilford, Randolph and Davidson and promptly attend to the collection of all claims placed in his hands. 1-1y

GEORGE W. COTHRAN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Lockport, Niagara county, N. Y. 103-tf

JACOB T. BROWN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, High Point, N. C., will attend to any business entrusted to his care. 111-1y

LEO. M. SCOTT. ..... WILLIAM L. SCOTT.

SCOTT & SCOTT, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Greensboro, N. C., will attend the courts of Guilford, Alamance, Randolph, Davidson, Forsythe, Orange and Rockingham. All claims entrusted to them for collection, will receive prompt attention. Office on North Elm street, fourth door from Lindsay's corner. jan 21-1y

Medical.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia. A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Poor, especially afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs. MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, age, occupation, habits of life, &c., and in case of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge. VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEATWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.* Nov. 7-1y.

WHY DO YE SUFFER WITH Cancers, Asthma, Scrofula, or any skin disease, when it is in your power to be speedily and effectually cured? Having treated many very bad cases—some of which were given up as hopeless by those not knowing my remedies—I have no hesitancy in saying I can cure anyone of the above diseases in a very short time. Seeing is believing, and if any one is incredulous, I can produce a number of certificates from some of the first men in this and the adjoining States. Calls will be made, or medicine sent by mail.

I am also in possession of a plain and simple act, by which the worst cases of Stuttering and Stammering can be cured in a very short time. The afflicted would do well to write him and describe their case.

Address, WM. E. EDWARDS,
tf Greensboro, N. C.

DRUGS, &c.—PORTER & GORRELL are now receiving the largest stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, &c., ever offered in this market. One of the firm has just returned from the Northern markets, where he has been for several weeks, selecting with extreme care every article pertaining to the business. We specially invite the attention of physicians to our unusually heavy stock and splendid assortment. We feel confident that we can fill their orders with such an excellent quality of drugs and on such liberal terms as to give entire satisfaction. Ly

HENRICO PILE LOTION—The only known sure remedy for the piles. For sale at the Drug Store. may9 PORTER & GORRELL.

SCHOOL DIRECTORY.

BEULAH MALE INSTITUTE, Madison, Rockingham county, N. C.—A First Class School for Boys, Rev. L. H. SHUCK, A. M., Principal. Students thoroughly prepared for College or for the practical duties of life. Scholarship thorough and rigid. Idleness and dissipation positively forbidden. Tuition $10 to $25. Board $8 per month. Next Session opens on Wednesday, January 30th, 1861.

REFERENCES—Hon. Thomas Settle, Hon. W. A. Graham, J. J. Martin, Esq., Gen. Peter Hairston, J. H. Dillard, Esq., Col. J. Masten, Wm. Martin, Esq., Hon. David S. Reid. nov 28tf

GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE. THE SPRING SESSION of 1861 will begin on the first Tuesday in January, and close on the third Thursday in May. There will be no Winter vacation. The regular exercises of the College will be suspended only a few days at Christmas.

There will be vacancies next Session for other pupils. Those wishing to send their daughters will please inform the subscriber at an early day.

Terms as heretofore. For full particulars apply to
Nov. 8, 1860. T. M. JONES.

GRAND VIEW FEMALE SEMINARY, Alamance county, N. C., Mrs. NANNIE M. MORTON, Principal, with competent Assistants. This Institution is located in a healthy and intelligent region of country, seven miles north of Gibsonville Station, on the North Carolina Railroad.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Lower English Branches	$7 00
Higher English Branches	10 00
Music on Piano	15 00
Use of Instrument	1 00
French	5 00
Oil Painting	10 00
Wax, Leather Work and Embroidery, each	5 00
Board, per session	70 00

The fall session of this Institution will commence on the 15th of July, 1860. Letters should be addressed to
JACOB MORTON,
may5-tf Morton's Store, Alamance co., N. C.

HIGH POINT FEMALE SCHOOL, High Point, North Carolina.
S. LANDER, A. M., *Principal.*
Miss J. C. LINDSAY,
Miss M. J. TUCKER, } *Assistants.*
Mrs. L. A. LANDER,

The Spring session, 1861, will begin Feb. 4th. Pupils admitted any time, and charged for the time they remain.

RATES—Board $8 per month; Tuition, elementary, $3; Latin, French, and Singing, $10.00, $12.50; Piano or Guitar, $2.50.

TERMS—Twenty-five dollars per session required *in advance*, the balance at the close of the session. Pupils furnish their own towels and candles. They buy nothing on credit. A liberal share of patronage is desired and expected. june 30-tf.

J. R. & E. M. McAULAY'S SELECT SCHOOL—*Morganton, N. C.* The course of instruction will embrace the Latin and Greek languages, Mathematics and the usual English branches. It will be our earnest endeavor to render our School thoroughly preparatory to the University of N. C., or any College.

Morganton is beautifully situated among the mountains of N. C., and will soon be accessible by rail road. There is, at present, a daily coach from the head of the road, 12 miles from Morganton. *Rates*—For *terms*, address the Principals Sept. 1—3m.

KERNERSVILLE HIGH SCHOOLS—MALE AND FEMALE—*Forsyth County, N. C.* REV. T. S. WHITTINGTON, A. M., Principal.
MISS D. M. WHITTINGTON, Prin. Female Dep.

The next session will open the 11th of January, 1861.—Expenses, per term of twenty-one weeks, from $11 to $15.

The young ladies board in the Seminary with the Principals. Half of the tuition in the Male, and half the expenses in the Female Department, in advance. The remainder at the close of the Session. High Point is the nearest depot. For full particulars write for a catalogue. dec 15-tf

METHODIST PROTESTANT FEMALE COLLEGE, Jamestown, *Guilford Co., N. C.* The 4th Session will commence January 2nd, 1861, with the same faculty as the past session. The College is in a very flourishing condition, located in one of the healthiest sections of the State, and is a desirable school for those who wish to give their daughters or wards a thorough and accomplished education. Tuition $15, per Session; Music on Piano or Guitar $20; Grecian Painting $7.50; Embroidery $7.50; Latin, French, Oriental Painting, Drawing, Hair-flowers, Wax-flowers, Feather flowers, Wax-fruit, each, $5; Vocal Music $1; Contingent expenses $1; Board $7.50 per month, including washing and fires. Light extra. No deduction except in cases of protracted sickness, or those left payable in advance. For further information address the Principal
Address J. S. RAY, Sec.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.
LITERARY SCHOOL.

This school comprises eight permanently organized classes, whose studies commence with the Spanish and are continued in the Elementary Branches, Mathematics, Languages, English Literature, Natural Sciences, and Moral Philosophy, until the minds of the students are properly trained for the duties of life. The investigations and discussions are thorough and comprehensive. Necessary apparatus is freely supplied. The Libraries and Cabinets embrace rare and extensive collections.

FINE ARTS SCHOOL.

Special attention is devoted to Drawing, Oil Painting, and Embroidery. The various styles of "fancy painting and "ornamental work" are also taught.

MUSIC SCHOOL.

Music is taught as a science and as an art. Instruction is given on the Piano, Guitar and Harmonium. Unusual attention is devoted to Vocal and Sacred Music.

EXPENSES.

Tuition in Elementary Branches $15 00
" " College Classes 21 00
" " Drawing, (materials furnished) 12 00
" " Painting in Water Colors 15 00
" " Oil Painting, materials furnished 20 00
" " Wax Work, (materials furnished) 15 00
" " Embroidery, sheet-iron furnished) 10 00
" " Music, (instrument furnished) 25 00
" " Board, (washing included) 70 00

REMARKS.

Experienced and thoroughly qualified teachers give their entire time to their respective departments.

Extra charges and needle expenses are strictly prohibited—necessary purchases are made by the teachers, Pleasure parties are not allowed to enter the premises, and no pocket money is required.

OXFORD is situated on the healthy hills of Granville, 42 miles from the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, and is connected with Henderson Station by a line of daily stages.

The scholastic year is divided into two sessions. The first opens on the first Monday in July and closes on the last Thursday in November. The second opens on the first Monday in January and closes with the annual commencement on the last Thursday in May.

Students are received for one or more sessions. Catalogues will direct their parents to
MILLS & CO.
Jan. 5, 1861—2t. *Oxford, N. C.*

PATRICK SPRINGS FEMALE COLLEGE, Patrick County, Va.—The first five months' session of this Institution will close Tuesday, 25th December, 1860, and the next Session will commence Wednesday 2nd January, 1861. A good portion of the buildings has been remodeled and newly plastered since the opening of the present session. We are enlarging the Campus and making important changes on the grounds, which will greatly add to the comfort, convenience, and beauty of the place. Our object being to render this Institution as justly celebrated for developing and strengthening the mind, as the healing waters of the "Springs" are for imparting health and vigor to the body; so that, at no distant day, it may stand as the first Female College of the South. If ever young ladies, freed from the influence of the fashions and follies of town and city, may quietly pursue their studies, and secure those attainments which will at them to adorn the highest circles of society. It is very desirable that young ladies be in attendance at the beginning of the Session; but they are charged from date of entrance only. We have no extra charges, and deductions are made in cases of protracted sickness. Bills payable half at entrance, the remainder at close of session.

Departments and Terms per Session of Five months—Elementary English $12.50; Higher English, $15.00; Modern Languages, each, $7.50; Ancient Languages, each, $7.50; Music, $22.50; Painting in oil, $15.00; Painting in water colors, $12.00; Drawing and Antique each, $5.00; Drawing and Embroidery, each $5.00; Board, including room rent, fuel, lights, and washing, $70.00. For particulars refer to pamphlet, or address Rev. W. E. McILHANY, A. M., Pres. Patrick Springs, Va

TRINITY COLLEGE.—The next term will commence August 15th. We have good boarding accommodations for about two hundred students.

EXPENSES:

Tuition, ... $20 00 per annum.
Tuition in Preps. ..... 24 00 to 30 00 per annum.
Board, including room, fuel, washing, &c. ..... $8 00 to $10 00 per month.

july7-4w B. CRAVEN.

WATSONVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.—The Spring session of this school will commence on the First Monday in February, 1861, and continue for five months. We have in our employ a full corps of teachers, and no pains will be spared to promote the advancement of young ladies who may patronize us. dec24-tf E. F. WATSON.

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.—This enterprising Institution, located at Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus County, N. C., will begin its next session September 26, 1860. It enjoys a beautiful and healthful situation, and is of easy access to all parts of the State. Its literary and moral advantages are unsurpassed by institutions of a similar character throughout the country. Entire expenses for session of 10 months, including board, washing, fuel, tuition, and all incidentals, from $107 to $137. For further particulars address
Rev. D. D. BITTLE, *President*, or
aug. 25-tf Col. JOHN STRIMPACH, *Sec'y of Board.*

THOUSANDS resort to the seaboard from all portions of the South. The Winters are mild and health-inspiring—none of the rigors of Northern and Mountainous climates. The Spring and Summer are proverbially delightful. The
ATLANTIC FEMALE SCHOOL
Opens the Spring Session on the 10th of January, 1861.—Ample, pleasant accommodation, and *substantial* instruction are given to young ladies. Send your girls and spend your odd times by the Seaboard with them.
aug4-1y L. BRANSON,
Morehead City, N. C.

Periodicals.

A PAPER FOR THE CRISIS!
THE TIMES.
THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER FOR N. CAROLINA
A Large Eight-Page Weekly, Published in Greensboro, N. C.
$2.00 A YEAR.....$1 FOR SIX MONTHS.

THE TIMES enters upon its sixth volume the first week in January 1861, in a new dress of large and readable type. It shall be the untiring efforts of the publishers to make THE TIMES a Family Newspaper equal to the demands of the present crisis. THE TIMES is neither sectarian nor political; but by its freedom of thought, and independence of character, its columns shall be filled with *light and speed*; and will present and defend whatever policy will, in the opinion of its editors, best promote the interest of the people and elevate and enrich the State. The editors of THE TIMES will pay special attention to the news department of the paper, and will report the proceedings of Congress, of the Legislature, of the various state Conventions, and whatever will be interesting to its readers in every section of the country. No labor will be spared to have the latest, the fullest and the most reliable news.

To commence with the first number for January, the publishers have secured a new and beautiful story, entitled,

MAUD,

of such thrilling interest and thrilling interest, that the reader may expect to find himself often laughing in tears.

The Domestic and Agricultural departments of THE TIMES will receive during the coming year more attention than heretofore. The Domestic economy, comfort and happiness, and the independent and honorable pursuit of Agriculture, form the great wealth and peculiar characteristic of our free country, and specially so in North Carolina. THE TIMES will, therefore, be a welcome visitor to every country home, and to every industrious farmer.—THE TIMES is presented to the people of North Carolina as a home paper, devoted to the development of home industry, in the confident hope that our people will be disposed in this national crisis to patronize home papers; to build up home interests instead of scattering their substance and their energies among strangers. Give THE TIMES a trial, and then let it stand on its own merits.

Address COLE & ALBRIGHT.
Greensboro, N. C.

☞ Specimen numbers sent on application.

THE N. C. JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.—The 5th volume of this journal commenced with the year 1861. It will be published monthly, at
ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR!
and each number will contain thirty-two pages of reading matter.

THE JOURNAL is neatly printed, on good book paper, with some improvements, and efforts will be made to improve it in every respect, in proportion to the encouragement received from it, to which it looks for support.

It is the property and organ of the State Educational Association, and is under its control; and it is the aim and wish of the committee to whom the management of it is entrusted, to make it a valuable auxiliary in the cause of education.

THE JOURNAL is also designed to be a medium of communication between the General Superintendent of Common Schools and the school officers and teachers of the State. And since the county boards of superintendents are beginning to act under the law allowing them to establish for a copy of THE JOURNAL for each school district in the county, the committee of management will be enabled to the special interests and wants of common schools.—Teachers and other friends of education are earnestly requested to act as agents, and also to contribute articles suitable for its pages.

TERMS: One Dollar per annum, invariably in advance: any one sending ten new subscribers, will be entitled to one copy extra.

THE JOURNAL and THE TIMES, one year, for $1.50.

As a medium for ADVERTISING, the *Journal* is not surpassed by any publication in the State. In about one-fourth of the counties it is sent to not less than two persons in each school district, not exceeding 3 miles square, which gives it a circulation equivalent to 6,000, or more, with a constant increase. Patterns, &c., at hand.

J. D. CAMPBELL,
tf Greensborough, N. C.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE AND THE BRITISH REVIEWS.—L. Scott & Co., N. Y. continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY—Conservative.
2. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW—Whig.
3. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW—Free Church.
4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW—Liberal.
5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE—Tory.

The present critical state of European affairs will render these publications unusually interesting during the forthcoming year. They will occupy a middle ground between the hastily written newspaper essay, and the long and dying rumination of the daily journal, and the posterity of the future historian, written after the living interest and excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed away, will refer to those Periodicals that readers must look for the only really intelligent and reliable history of current events, and as such, in addition to their well established literary, scientific, and theological character, we urge them upon the consideration of the reading public.

EARLY COPIES.—The receipt of advance sheets from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.

For any one of the four Reviews ..... $3 per an.
For any two of the four Reviews 5
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For Blackwood's Magazine 3
For Blackwood and one Review 5
For Blackwood and two Reviews 7
For Blackwood and three Reviews 9
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Sept. 1—1y.

R. G. STAPLES, CARD-WRITER, Portsmouth, Va., is determined to write Cards containing two lines or less written and new cards for sale at 50 cents per hundred, of more than two lines at $1 per hundred, or add to the address of those ordering.

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ALWAYS HAVE IT EXECUTED WHEN PROMISED.

Address, COLE & ALBRIGHT.
October, 1860. Greensboro, N. C.

(*Continued from 1st page.*)

"I have no *likes* nor *dislikes* about it, your own better judgment must teach you concerning it. She would make a fine wife."

(*To be continued.*)

From the Murfreesboro Citizen, by request of the Author.

The Power of the Legislature to enact a Law to Transport or Enslave the Free Negro Population of N. Carolina.

BY A CITIZEN OF HERTFORD COUNTY.

The consideration of a question involving the destiny of those who have been disfranchised, can not be uninteresting to all who have a voice in directing the policy of our State, and more especially since a memorial has been presented to the Legislature in favor of transporting or reducing to slavery the Free Negroes. In discussing this question we should be careful not to confound the rights of citizenship which a state may confer within its own limits, and the rights of citizenship as a member of the Union. For a person may be a citizen of a State but not a citizen of the United States; because as long ago as 1822, the Court of Appeals of Kentucky decided that free negroes and mulattoes were not citizens within the meaning of the Federal Constitution, and the correctness of this decision is recognized, and the same doctrine affirmed, not only in Meigs' Tenn. Reports 331, but also by a majority of the Supreme Court in the Dred. Scott case. But according to the law of this State, says Judge Gaston, in delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of The State vs. Manuel (4 Dev. & Bat.) "all free persons born within the State are citizens of the State." In the case of the State vs. Newcomb, (5 Iredell's Reports, 253) the same court referred to this case of the State vs. Manuel and said: "That case underwent a very laborious investigation both by the bar and bench. It was considered with an anxiety and care worthy of the principle involved, and which gives it a controlling influence and authority on all questions of a similar character." If it be true that free negroes were citizens previous to 1835, they are citizens at the present time; because the convention of the above date, only deprived them of the right of suffrage, this right not being a necessary element of citizenship, for says Chief Justice Taney in delivering the opinion of the court in the Dred Scott Case, "undoubtedly, a person may be a citizen, that is a member of the community who form the sovereignty, although he exercises no share of political power." While the enjoyment of the elective franchise may not be essential to citizenship, yet the just and constitutional possession of this right is decisive evidence of citizenship. It is evident from the cited authorities that being deprived of the right to vote does not take from them any attribute necessary to constitute a citizen, and the rights and privileges of free men of color under the General and State Governments may be more numerous in the latter than in the former. For, previous and since the adoption of the United States the States have exercised the right of determining what civil and political rights should be enjoyed within their borders by their inhabitants. Bearing in mind the above distinctions, let us examine the first constitution of North Carolina, formed in 1776, to learn whether certain rights and privileges were guaranteed to the free negroes by that instrument, or whether they were left unprotected, subject to all the disadvantages which attend political revolution. By the 7th, and 8th sections it is declared that "all freemen of the age of twenty one, with the property qualifications therein mentioned, shall be entitled to vote for members of the Senate and House of Commons. Under this constitution free negroes enjoyed the elective franchise and were included in the term "freemen." The Declaration of Rights secures to them certain civil rights, and in the 44th section of the constitution this declaration of rights is declared to be a part of the constitution of this State, and ought never to be violated on any pretence whatever. It is evident that under this constitution they were entitled to both civil and political rights and privileges, and it would have been the height of human folly to have claimed for the legislature the power to enact a law to prevent the exercise of said rights.—But it may be argued that the convention of 1835, which amended the constitution, changed the condition of the free negroes by the insertion of a clause declaring that "all freemen of the age of twenty one (except as hereinafter declared) with the property qualifications therein mentioned, shall be allowed to vote," and the subsequent clause deprives the free negroes of the elective franchise; therefore they are not under the present constitution included in the term freemen, because freemen in the Magna Charta only embraced those persons who were entitled to all the privileges and immunities of the most favored class and upon this assumption freemen of color are placed without the pale of the constitution and its solemn guaranties. But evidently the exception in the above clause implies the existence of a class of freemen that the convention desired to deprive of the elective franchise, and the subsequent clause expressly designates free persons of color as constituting that class. I deny that in the Magna Charta only the most favored class were embraced in the term freemen; because we have the authority of Lord Coke, and no higher authority can be produced on the Magna Charta, in commenting on the very clause now under examination, says, "villains are free against all men saving against their lord." Coke's 2d Inst. chap. 29. Chancellor Kent says that a villain as to all persons except his lord was a free man, and as against him he had rights of property. 2d Kent's com's page 251. It is evident that villains were not of the most favored class, but "were to all intents and purposes vassals, slaves menials to their lord or master, and were inferior in respect to civil rights and privileges to free persons of color under our laws," yet the term freemen was comprehensive enough to bring them under the broad shield of Magna Charta; therefore the argument to prove that free negroes are not to be considered as freemen under the present constitution is not valid, and when referred in support of such a position to the case of the State vs. Claiborne, (Meig's Rep. 331,) the answer is that though the learned judge did say that the term "freeman" does not include free persons of color, yet this point was not before the court and is not authoritative as a judicial decision; it being the mere obiter dictum of the Judge. While the convention of 1835 deprived free persons of color of the right of suffrage, their civil rights which were guaranteed to them under the old constitution, remained the same; for the Declaration of Rights which secured these privileges and which was declared to be a part of the old constitution, was not altered by the convention, and the same meaning which was attached to the various clauses of that instrument previous to the above convention is its proper construction at the present time.

Judge Mills of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky in commenting on the Bill of Rights; the powers of the Legislature and other departments of government says, "The powers which they are therein forbidden to exercise they do not possess and cannot exercise over any man or class of men, be they aliens, free persons of color or citizens." The courts of North Carolina have refuted the absurdity that free negroes were entitled to vote under the term freemen, but were not secured in life, liberty and property by the various sections in the Declaration of Rights.—In the case of the State vs. Manuel, a free person of color, reported in 1st Dev. & Bal., L. Rep. 20, Judge Gaston, after reviewing the rights of these persons under various sections, concludes by saying:—"We understand all the sections which interdict outrages upon the property, person and liberty of a freeman, as securing to that extent for all amongst us, who are persons entitled to liberty and permitted the enjoyment of property. They are so many safeguards against the violation of civil rights, and operate for the advantage of all by whom these rights may be possessed." It will not be denied that foreigners can acquire property by all the conveyances known to the law. They can acquire land by deed from individuals. Can the Legislature expel them from the state and force a sale of this land? Truly has it been said that no such power is reserved in the grant; it forms no part of the right of eminent domain, it cannot be found in the letter or spirit of the Constitution, it nowhere exists save in the wild assumption that the life, liberty and property of such persons are subject to the unbridled will of the Legislature. For the power of the Legislature is confined to a provision of the Constitution and the assumption of a power prohibited by that instrument is therefore unconstitutional. Thus have I endeavored to show that the people, the sovereign power of state have formed a Constitution securing to free persons of color certain rights, and that the Legislature can not enact any law depriving them of these rights. In considering this question of constitutional law I have been influenced by that same desire which caused Queen Elizabeth to direct Lord Coke to prosecute not for her majesty the Queen but for majesty, Truth. But suppose the Legislature did have power to enact such a law under the constitution, would it be proper or expedient to carry the power into effect? I think not, only because they are too few in number, too equally dispersed over the state, and "too feeble in metal, mental and physical power to form a nucleus of a conspiracy or combination that could endanger or disturb the safety or peace of our social, political, or civil institutions." But it is said they are immoral, indolent, and vicious. It is true some are, but can there be found in any system of laws of any enlightened government a warrant for visiting the crimes of the wicked upon the heads of the innocent? If so I have been unable to discover it.—But suppose instead of enslaving them the Legislature should enact a law to expel them from the state (which would be an assumption of power) where would or could they go. However degraded they may be, yet it must be admitted they are human beings and the voice of humanity claims for them a right to live somewhere on the earth; to breathe the air of Heaven in some latitude, and to die and be buried in some clime. Do not say that other states will receive them, for they have an indisputable right to prevent their ingress. The policy of other countries may now be such as to admit them but that policy may be soon changed and "drive them from their limits and make them wanderers, exiles, outcasts, with no country for a home and no barren spot for a grave" having been deprived of their rights and privilege by that people with whom they have so often rejoiced in the hour of their triumph and mourned in the days of their adversity. Such a law would be at variance with the teachings of the age in which we live, it would make North Carolina a laughing stock among her sister states, it would deprive her of those laurels which were acquired by pursuing a course consistent with truth, justice and virtue.

The Crittenden-Bigler plan of Settlement.

SENATE CHAMBER, Jan. 22, 1861.

Dear Sir,—I have to say, in reply to your favor, that the Crittenden scheme, as relating to the Territories, make the best adjustment that has been devised, and one on which, I have reason to believe the entire South could be united. The Senators from the cotton States frequently indicated their willingness to accept it. My bill is intended only to carry this scheme before the people. The border States will not make any adjustment on which they do not believe that they can unite the cotton States hereafter; hence their unwillingness to accept any one of the many diluted propositions that have been presented. Besides, nothing can be so simple and just. It is a proposition to divide the Territories in order to save the Union, and by it the North would get about 900,000 square miles and the South about 280,000 square miles, the republicans yielding thereby their futile claim to exclude the slaveholders from 280,000 square miles, and the slaveholders yielding their right (a clean constitutional right) to go into 900,000 square miles. Surely, nothing could be more generous on the part of the South. But, to avoid any difficulty, we now propose to first take the sense of the people, to govern the action of their representatives in submitting these propositions as amendments to the constitution but even this is resisted. So far the republicans (my colleague excepted) have rejected this measure of peace and refused to allow the people to accept it for them. I have no right to criticise their motives, but their action looks to me like folly and madness. You are right in saying that some measure of peace is necessary, and unless some one be agreed upon, permanent dissolution, if not civil war and anarchy, are inevitably to be the future of our country.

Mr. Crittenden's propostions would not extend slavery one foot, nor add one slave to the present number. It involves no dishonor and no abandonment of principle. Let those who involve the country in war and break up the confederacy for reasons so insufficient beware of the fearful consequence. Very truly your obedient servant,

WM BIGLER

Mr. F. P. JAMES, New York city.

LOCAL CORNER.

Our Streets.

We do not propose to centure any body, for the mud in our streets; as the mud is caused by the rains and freezes; but we deem this a fit time to say a few words about certain improvements, as the mud will *clearly* demonstrate their importance.

We know that many citizens of town complain of our present high taxes, and for the good the money has heretofore done us, we know not if they do not justly complain. However, the Commissioners are not to blame, as every body knows it is the general principle that "what is worth doing at all is worth doing well." and the money heretofore expended for street purposes has been given in stinted doses.

It is generally the case in planning works of improvements, if we are not able to build in one year as we ought to build, we modify the plans and build as we can.—Hence we are rebuilding every year, and at the end of ten years are as deficient in improvements as when we first begun. Now and enlightened policy would be, if we are not able to do in one year all we would like to do, not to modify the plan of operations, but to do all we can in the one year, and continue from year to year until the whole shall have been completed We make the application to our streets. It is the case every winter that our streets become almost impassable; to remedy this, they should be paved with rock, both side walks and street proper. This will cost an immense sum of money, you say. Perhaps it will, but it need not be more burdensome than now.

We suggest that the town commissioners shall buy two horses and a wagon, and shall hire two negro men by the year.—That the Mayor shall put these to work and keep them at work all the year. Let them commence at the public square, doing their work complete as they go, and continuing from year to year, it would not be long before every street in town would be thoroughly paved with stone, which would last for generations in the distant future.

Now as to the expense. For $375 the horses and wagon might be bought. The annual expense afterwards for negro hire and horse feed would not be more than $400. Thus with an annual expenditure of this amount for a few years, the desired work would be accomplished. And now we suggest to the good sense of our citizens if it would not be the part of wisdom to inaugurate some movement for the accomplishment of this work. We are not wedded to the above plan; it is suggested to show that the work might be done without extra burden. If any one else will mature a better plan, let it be adopted. We only wish to see the work done.

Saint Valentine.

Young ladies and gentlemen need not be told by us that the day sacred St Valentine is near at hand. This is the day set apart by lovers for many ages in the past, to send tokens of love to the partners of their choice.

Messrs PORTER and GORREL have been mindful of this class, and we invite the young people to give them a call and examine the many beautiful and tasty Valentines they will be pleased to exhibit. Or if it be not convient to call, they will fill any order strictly and punctually. Their fine assortment embraces Fancy, Sentimental and Comic Valentines, of various styles and prices. Remember and do honor to the 14th of February.

Railroad Accident.

The freight train, on Monday evening last met with an accident in the eastern part of town. Five cars, all filled with cotton, broke loose from the rest of the train and two of them were entirely destroyed. The others sustained but little damage. No person was injured, but some made very narrow escapes. P. H. Bilbro and Col. McLean, section masters, were soon on the ground, and, with assistance from the Company Shops, had the track cleared and repaired so that the trains passed over at 2 o'clock A. M.

Conductor Dead.

W. S. Marsh, who was injured by accident on the freight train a few weeks since, died on Friday 25th, at High Point. He was highly esteemed for his gentlemanly deportment as Conductor. He leaves a wife, child, and many friends, to mourn his untimely end.

Benevolent Sewing Societies.

The Presbyterian & Methodist churches of this place each have a Sewing Society for benevolent purposes. The Presbyterians have in contemplation a fair, where they expect to dispose of their home-made articles. The Methodist are yet undecided as to how they shall turn their labors into cash; for the present their work will be disposed of at private sale.

Division of Labor.

An old Roman apologue relates of a vine dresser that he had two daughters and a vine-yard. When his eldest daughter was married, he gave her a third of his vineyard, and yet received as much fruit from the remainder as formerly from the whole At the marriage of his second daughter, she also received a third, and still the original supply was obtained from the remaining third. The secret lay in the vine-dresser bestowing as much labor upon the third as he had formerly given to the whole vineyard. So might many a farmer do with great advantage: divide up the old farm among four or six sons, and ere long, if well managed, the share of each will produce more than the whole now yields.

It is the etiquette in the Chinese court for the emperor's physicians to apply the same title to his disease as to himself—so they talk of "his high and mighty diarrhœa."

A lawyer on his death-bed willed all his property to the lunatic asylum, stating, as his reason for so doing, that he wished his property to return to the liberal class of people who had patronized him.

"What do you call this?" said Jones, tapping his breakfast lightly with his fork. "Call it?" snarled the landlord—"well really," said Jones, "I don't know; it has not quite enough hair in it for plaster, and there's a leetle too much in it for hash."

To be indepe dent of your neighbor, you must first have acquired a perfect mastery over yourself. How should you subdue his faculties to obedience before you have trained your own to a perfect subservience to your will?

A wit replied to a French physician, who was marvelling how a certain abbe came to die, since he himself and three other physicians were unremitting in their attention,—"My dear doctor, how could the poor abbe sustain himself against all four of you."

Of a truth, a home without a girl is only half-blest; it is an orchard without blossom and a spring without song. A house full of sons is like Lebanon with its cedars, but daughters by the fireside are like roses in Sharon.

Were we to ask a hundred men who from small beginnings have attained a condition of respectability and influence, to what they imputed their success in life, the general answer would be, "It was from being early compelled to think for and depend on ourselves."

A supernumerary was once intrusted to deliver the following message to Lord Randolph in the play:—"My lord, the banquet waits." But having lost the run of the sentence, he called out, amid the roars of the audience, "Mr. Randolph, your supper has been ready for some time."

A good story is told concerning the writing of a certain railroad manager.—He had written to a man on the rout, notifying him that he must remove a barn, which in some manner incommoded the road, under penalty of prosecution. The threatened individual was unable to read any part of his letter but the signature, but took it to be a free pass on the road, and used it for a couple of years as such, none of the conductors being able to dispute his interpretation.

DEATH OF MAJOR BINGHAM.—The Houston (Texas) *Telegraph* announces the death, near that city on the 12th instant, of Major M. A. Bingham, an old and esteemed citizen of Texas. Maj. Bingham was a native of Virginia, but emigrated to Texas in its early settlement and took an active part in her revolutionary struggle for independence.

The house in which Thomas Jefferson was born, at Shadwell Depot in the county of Albemarle, Va., was burned on Thursday night.

Col. N. G. Howell has been pardoned by President Buchanan, and discharged from confinement.